

SPOKEN JAPANESE SIMPLIFIED

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WHYS AND WHEREFORES

You will find words and expressions in this simplified conversation dictionary which are usually omitted from better class tourist literature. I refer, for example, to *Ugoku-to korosu-zo!* (If you move you're a dead man!); *Te age!* (Hands up!); *Kōsan yo!* (Surrender!); *rakkasan-hei* (paratroops), and so on. These innovations, many of them dealing with current war idiom, should need no explanation to those of our armed forces who know how the Japanese enemy has frequently used a smattering of English in an effort to create confusion from which he might profit.

Also, there arises the important consideration that, since the outbreak of the Pacific War, Japan has been imposing its language on the conquered peoples. It should be no disadvantage, therefore, when the inevitable drive into Japanese-occupied territory begins, to know enough simple Japanese to be able to make one's requirements known to those natives who already have some knowledge of this language.

The choice of words in this little book is based largely on experience gained in compilation work and grammar reviewing during the years I collaborated in Tokyo with Dr. Harold E. Palmer, sometime Linguistic Adviser to the Japanese Department of Education. By exercising a little ingenuity, the reader or student, as the case may be, should be able to express himself adequately, if simply, in colloquial Japanese.

Those who like their sentences ready-made need only explore the list of words, in alphabetic order, most of which have been illustrated with examples. These more impatient readers have only to study the pronunciation rules given at the beginning.

Students who wish to pattern sentences for themselves, however, would do well to learn thoroughly the few gram-

mar elements given, and then turn to the examples under the vocabulary section to check up. We don't claim that this will put you on chatty terms with the Sun Goddess or even permit you to express your full opinion of the New Order in its own language, but such study will certainly give you satisfactory facility in the spoken language and lay a foundation for more advanced study.

PETER V. RUSSO.

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| <i>Pronunciation</i> .. | 7 |
| <i>Accent</i> .. | 9 |
| <i>Grammar</i> | 9 |
| (a) Sentence Building | 9 |
| (b) <i>Noun</i> | 10 |
| (c) Personal Pronouns, Demonstrative and Inter- rogative Pronouns | 11 |
| (d) <i>Verbs</i> | 12 |
| (e) Classification of Verbs | 12 |
| Present Tense | 12 |
| Past Tense | 13 |
| Future Tense | 14 |
| Subjunctive and Conditional | 14 |
| Gerund | 15 |
| Imperative | 16 |
| Passive Voice | 17 |
| Potential Voice (Can, To be able) | 17 |
| Desiderative (Want to—Wish to) | 18 |
| <i>Verb Building and Declensions</i> | 18 |
| <i>Adjectives</i> | 20 |
| Comparison of Adjectives .. | 21 |
| <i>Adverbs</i> .. | 21 |
| <i>Adjectival Nouns</i> .. | 22 |

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| <i>Numerals</i> | 22 |
| Simple Numerals | 22 |
| Auxiliary Numerals | 24 |
| Ordinal Numbers | 25 |
| Fractional Numbers | 25 |
| Yes and No | 25 |
| English-Japanese Vocabulary | 27 |
| <i>Adjectives</i> (and related expressions) | 27 |
| <i>Adverbs</i> (and related expressions) | 31 |
| <i>Conjunctions</i> | 32 |
| <i>Nouns</i> (not classified elsewhere) | 33 |
| <i>Time</i> (Days, Dates, Ages, etc.) | 42 |
| <i>Prepositions</i> (and related expressions) | 46 |
| <i>Pronouns</i> | 48 |
| <i>Verbs, Related Expressions, and Sentence Patterns</i> | 50 |
| <i>Commands, Useful Expressions, and Sentence Patterns</i> | 67 |
| <i>Weights and Measures</i> | 69 |

PRONUNCIATION

JAPANESE WRITING consists of KANJI—Chinese characters that represent an idea rather than a sound; and KANA—the native script that corresponds to the English alphabet in that each character represents a sound and not an idea.

Japanese words may, however, be written in roman letters, which makes it possible for one to learn ordinary Japanese conversation without first having to study the ideographs. Before proceeding to the grammar and dictionary, lay the basis for an accurate pronunciation by learning thoroughly the following simple method of Japanese romanization.

VOWELS

VOWELS may have a short or long sound, and two of them, i and u, are sometimes silent.

Short Vowels

- a*, as in *father*, *fast*.
- e*, as in *enemy*, *met*.
- i*, as in *if*, *ink*.
- o*, as in *more*, *for*.
- u*, as in *put*, *full*.

Long Vowels

Long vowels are distinguished by the dash placed above them. This sign means that the vowel under it occupies TWO units of time, as distinct from a SINGLE unit for the ordinary vowel.

- ā*, as in *dark*, *lark*.
- ō*, as in *so*, *old*.
- ū*, as the *oo* in *room*, *soon*.

The long vowel *ē* is usually written *ei*. Ex.: *Eigo*, English; and the long vowel *i* is usually written *ii*. Ex.: *ōkii*, large.

Note particularly that vowels in Japanese words retain their distinct pronunciation even when they are grouped together, so that *ei* is pronounced as *a* in *lame*, *say*; *ai* as *ai* in *aisle* or *i* in *fine*; *au* as *ow* in *cow*; *ou* as *ou* in *though*.

Silent Vowels

The vowels *i* and *u* are almost silent in many Japanese words, especially in verbal terminations. The silent vowel is distinguished by a curved mark as in the following examples:

desŭ (pronounce *des'*) is
arimasŭ (pronounce *arimas'*) there is
deshĭta (*desh'ta*) was
shimashĭta (*shimash'ta*) I did
sŭki (*s'ki*) I like

CONSONANTS

Pronounce the consonants as in English, noting the following distinctions:

Ch is pronounced as in *chest*.
G is always hard as in *goat*.
H is always aspirate as in *home*.

There are no *L* nor *V* sounds in Japanese. When Japanese romanize foreign words containing these sounds, they write *R* instead of *L*, and *B* instead of *V*. Thus *London* becomes *Rondon*, and *Venus* becomes *Binasu*.

Y is pronounced always as *Y* in *yet*; never as *Y* in *by*.
Z is pronounced as in *zero*.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS

Double consonants must be given full double stress.

koka (single consonant) means an old song; but
kokka (double consonant) means national anthem.

ACCENT

JAPANESE WORDS SHOULD BE PRONOUNCED WITH AN *EQUAL* STRESS ON EACH SYLLABLE.

There are longer time units for long vowels and the syllables preceding double consonants, but these are not accentuation. You will avoid the tendency to accentuate if you lay slightly heavier emphasis on final syllables except when they are marked silent.

GRAMMAR

Sentence Building

(a) In a Japanese sentence, the verb is placed at the end, so that simple word order is usually subject—object—verb. Thus, instead of saying I saw the enemy a Japanese says I the enemy saw.

When forming your own sentences according to the examples given, try to remember that more complicated construction usually follows this order: adverbs of time or place, or emphatic word—subject—clauses—dative—accusative—adverb—verb.

(b) Postpositions are used to denote cases. A noun or a pronoun is in—

- (1) the Nominative Case when followed by the postpositions *wa* or *ga*; *ga* is used to emphasize the subject, *wa* to emphasize predicate.
- (2) the Possessive Case when followed by the postposition *no*.
- (3) the Objective Case when followed by the postposition *wo* or *ni*, the former denoting the direct object and the latter the indirect object.

Watakushi-ga teki-wo mimashita

I-postp. enemy-postp. saw

(c) A qualifying word or phrase or clause (adjectival or adverbial) precedes the word qualified.

*Kare-wa watakushi-ni kono omoshiroi hon-wo
ataemashita*

(lit. he-postp. . . . me-to . . . this . . . interesting book-postp. gave). He gave me this interesting book.

(d) As there are no relative pronouns in Japanese, the relative clause is used adjectivally, that is as a qualifying word or phrase or clause preceding the word to which the English relative pronoun would refer.

Eigo-wa shiranai Nippon-jin

(lit. English-language not-knowing Japan-person)

A Japanese *who* does not know English

Te ni motte iru mono-wo o mise

(lit. hand-in holding-thing show)

Show me what (that which) you hold in your hand.

(e) The interrogative is expressed simply by placing the particle *ka* at the end of the sentence. No word inversions are necessary as in English.

Sore de takusan desu

(lit. that enough is)

That is enough

but

Sore de takusan desu ka

(lit. that enough is . . . particle of interrogation)

Is that enough?

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN

The same form may be singular or plural, masculine or feminine. *As there are no articles in Japanese*, *hako* (box) may mean the box, a box, boxes or the boxes.

Plurality, when especially desired, may be expressed by adding *tachi*, *gata*, *domo* or *ra* to the noun, or by repeating the noun, as

tomo-ra friends (*ra* is usually restricted to persons)

tokoro-dokoro various places (in compound words

k, s, t, h, at the beginning of the latter part are generally changed into g, z, d, b or p respectively).

Gender may be expressed by pre-fixing *otoko-no* (of man), *onna-no* (of woman), *osu-no* (male), *mesu-no* (female); Thus,—

otoko-no hito man
onna-no hito woman
osu-no ushi bull
mesu-no ushi cow

Personal Pronouns

I *watakushi* or, colloquially, *watashi* (familiar form *boku*)
 We *watakushi-tachi* or *watakushi-ra* . . . (familiar form *wareware*)
 You (singular) *anata* (familiar form *kimi*)
 You (plural) *anata-tachi* or *anata-ra*
 He or she *ano kata* (polite) or *ano hito* (*ano* = that; *kato* or *hito* = person)
 She *kano-jo* (feminine only)
 They *ano-hito-tachi* or *ano-hito-ra*
 Interrogative *dare* who?

Demonstrative and Interrogative Pronouns

There are pronouns for things, pronouns for place and pronouns for direction. In each class there are three different degrees of remoteness and the interrogative form.

Pronouns for things:

kore this
sore that
are that yonder
dore, nani which? what?
 (plurals *korera, sorera arera, dorera* or *nani-nani*, and so on)

Pronouns for place:

koko this place
soko that place
asoko that place yonder
 interrogative *doko* what place? Plural *dokodoko*
 what places?

*Pronouns for direction:**kotchi* place in this direction*sotchi* place in that direction*atchi* place in that direction yonder*dotchi* place in what direction?

VERBS

Japanese verbs have the same form for all numbers and persons.

kiku to hear may mean also I, you, we, they hear;
he, she hears

miru to see may mean I, you, we, they see; he, she
sees

This form of present tense is used mainly in the literary style. Conversational styles are distinguished by honorific forms and suffixes. We shall confine ourselves to ordinary and colloquial usage.

Classification of Verbs

There are roughly two classes of Japanese verbs.

Class 1

Verbs ending in *ru* preceded by a syllable ending in *e* or *i*.

deru (*de-ru*) to go out; *miru* (*mi-ru*) to see.

Present Tense

To obtain the *verbal stem*, drop the final syllable *ru* (*de-*, *mi-*). Add the suffix *masũ* to the stem to form the ordinary present indicative.

de-ru—de-masũ I, you, etc. go out

mi-ru—mi-masũ I, you, etc. see.

By adding *masen* to the stem we obtain the negative form. In more familiar speech *masen* is contracted to *nai*.

deru—demasen I, you, etc. do not go out

miru—mimasen I, you, etc. do not see.

Class 2

There are seven groups in this class, and they have a modified verbal stem ending in *i*. Included in these groups are some verbs ending in *ru* and preceded by *e* or *i*, but they are not conjugated according to the rule for Class 1. To avoid confusion the student should learn verbs by the indicative present rather than by the stem.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>kiku</i> to hear <i>kiki</i> | <i>shinu</i> to die <i>shini</i> |
| <i>kaku</i> to write <i>kaki</i> | 5. <i>aru</i> to be <i>ari</i> |
| 2. <i>dasu</i> to take out <i>dashi</i> | <i>tsukuru</i> to make <i>tsukuri</i> |
| <i>naosu</i> to mend <i>naoshi</i> | 6. <i>iu</i> to say <i>ii</i> |
| 3. <i>utsu</i> to strike <i>uchi</i> | <i>arau</i> to wash <i>arai</i> |
| <i>matsu</i> to wait <i>machi</i> | <i>suu</i> to breathe <i>sui</i> |
| 4. <i>manabu</i> to learn <i>manabi</i> | 7. <i>hashiru</i> to run <i>hashiri</i> |
| <i>yomu</i> to read <i>yomi</i> | <i>shiru</i> to know <i>shiri</i> |

Note that verbs in group 2 change *su* into *shi* and verbs in group 3 change *tsu* into *chi*. Verbs in other groups simply change *u* ending into *i*.

Ex.: *tatsu* (3) *tachimasu*, I stand; *tachimasen*, I do not stand.

yobu (4) *yobimasu*, I call; *yobimasen*, I do not call.

kiru (7) *kirimasu*, I cut; *kirimasen*, I do not cut.

Past Tense

To form the past tense of all Japanese verbs, *mashita* is added to the verbal stem for positive form, and *masen deshita* for negative form.

aruki-mashita, I walked; *aruki-masen deshita*, I did not walk.

koroshi-mashita, I killed; *koroshi-masen deshita*, I did not kill.

kai-mashita, I bought; *kai-masen deshita*, I did not buy.

Future Tense

When the event spoken of is certain, or almost certain, to happen, the Japanese use the present tense.

Raigetsu kaeri-masū, I shall return next month.

The Japanese future is a tense of probability, implying greater uncertainty than in English. One way of forming it is by adding *deshō* to the infinite form of the verb.

kuru deshō, probably will come (he, she, you, they)

yobu deshō, probably will call (he, she, you, they)

The negative future of verbs in Class 1 is formed by adding—

nai deshō (*nai* is negative of *aru*) to their verbal stem.

tabenai deshō probably will not eat.

The negative future of verbs in Class 2 is formed by adding *nai deshō* to the verbal stem with its ending changed to *a*.

yoba-nai deshō probably will not call.

kawa-nai deshō probably will not buy.

Subjunctive and Conditional

(1) The subjunctive and conditional moods usually have their own special forms, but they may be expressed simply and correctly by adding *nara*, or *naraba* to the indicative, to a substantive or to an adjective. If *moshi* is placed at the beginning of the sentence, the supposition becomes slightly more emphatic.

(2) When “if” introduces a future effect or consequence, it is frequently rendered by the indicative present and *to*.

anata ga iku (ikimasū) nara, watashi mō ikimasū.

If you go, I (shall) go.

Isoganai (isogimassen) to, osoku narimasū.

If you don't hurry, you'll be late.

Gerund

To form the gerund of verbs in Class 1, add *te* to their verbal stem.

kangaeru, to consider (think), *kangae kangae-te*.
okiru, to get up, *oki oki-te*.

Progressive moods are obtained by adding *imasū* or *orimasū* (am, is, are), or *imashita* or *orimashita* (was, were) to the gerund.

| Gerund. | Present. | Past. |
|-----------------|---|---|
| <i>kangaete</i> | <i>kangaete imasū</i> I am considering | <i>kangaete imashita</i> I was considering |
| <i>okite</i> | <i>okite imasū</i> I am getting up | <i>okite imashita</i> I was getting up |

The negative forms are *imasen* and *imasen deshita*.

Verbs in Class 2 form their gerunds according to the group to which they belong.

1. *kaku*, to write; *kaite* (ger.), writing.
kaite imasū, I am writing; *kaite imashita*, I was writing.
2. *naosu*, to mend; *naoshite*, mending.
naoshite imasū, I am mending; *naoshite imashita*, I was mending.
3. *matsu*, to wait; *matte*, waiting.
matte imasū, I am waiting; *matte imashita*, I was waiting.
4. *yomu*, to read; *yonde*, reading.
yonde imasū, I am reading; *yonde imashita*, I was reading.
5. *tsukuru*, to make; *tsukutte*, making.
tsukutte imasū, I am making; *tsukutte imashita*, I was making.
6. *arau*, to wash; *aratte*, washing.
aratte imasū, I am washing; *aratte imashita*, I was washing.

7. *hashiru*, to run; *hashitte*, running.
hashitte imasū, I am running; *hashitte imashita*,
 was running.

Naze matte imasū. Why are you waiting?

The gerund form of *suru* to do is *shite*.

Nani wo shite imasū ka. What are (you) doing? (Note particularly the frequent omission of pronouns in Japanese.)

Yonde imasū, (I) am reading.

Imperative

The *gerund* followed by *kudasai* corresponds to the English polite imperative. It is a request or an entreaty rather than an order.

Sūkoshi matte kudasai. Please wait a moment.

Watakūshi ni Nihongo wo oshiete kudasai
 (*oshieru*, to teach.) Please teach me Japanese.

The negative imperative with *kudasai* is formed (1) by using the negative present with *nai* followed by *de*. Ex.: *Watakushi wo mata-nai de kudasai*. Please do not wait for me. (2) with the *gerund* followed by *kudasai-masu-na*. Ex.: *Mo kite kudasai-masu-na*. Please come no more. *Wasurete kudasai-masu-na*. Please do not forget.

A stronger imperative is formed by using *nasai* after the stem of the verb indicated. It denotes polite command or advice.

Watakūshi no uchi ni o-ide nasai. Come to my home.

Sonna koto wa o-yoshi nasai. Give up such a thing.
 (the honorific *o* before the verbal stem makes the order less peremptory.)

The negative form of *nasai* is *nasai-masu-na* or *nasaru-na* *O-wasure nasai masu na* (polite), or *Wasure nasaru na* (ordinary). Do not forget.

Anna tokoro-ni wa mō o-ide nasai masu na (*o-ide nasaru na*.) Do not go to such a place any more.

When one speaks to inferiors (servants, etc.), or when one wishes to make the command more forcible, the imperative can be formed by attaching *kure* or, more politely, *o-kure*, to the gerund.

Put it down *shita-e oite* (*o*) *kure* (*shita-e* down; *oite gerund of oku* to put.)

Note: This form of imperative is used with most of our examples in the vocabulary section. The student may, however, change the abrupt form to the polite request by using *kudasai* instead of *kure*, as explained above.

Pick it up *hirotte kure* (*hirotte gerund of hirou* to pick up)

but

Please (kindly) pick it up *hirotte kudasai*.

Passive Voice

To form the passive voice, replace the terminal *u* of the verb with *areru*.

osu, to push; *os-areru*, to be pushed.

miru, to see; *mir-areru*, to be seen.

These are declined regularly as verbs in *eru*.

Potential Voice (Can, To be Able)

The potential form is the same as the passive: thus *osareru* may mean either to be pushed or to be able to push.

It is more common, however, to use the construction *koto ga dekiru*, literally, the thing can do, to express the potential.

Kaku koto ga dekimasu. I can write (lit; write (inf.)—thing can do.)

Aruku koto ga dekimasen. I cannot walk (walk—thing cannot do.)

A common auxiliary denoting negative potential is *kaneru*, which follows the verbal stem. Ex.: *kaki-kaneru*, to be unable to write. *Kaneru* carries also a moral inflexion. Thus: *Anohito wa sore wo shi-kanemasen*. He will dare do it.

Desiderative (Want to—Wish to)

To obtain the desiderative form of the verb, affix *tai* to the verbal stem. The suffix *tai* corresponds to "to want to," "to wish to," "should like to." It is usually followed by *desū*.

Shidoni e ikitai. I want to go to Sydney (lit.: S.—to want to go.)

Sakana wo tabetai. I want to eat fish (fish want to eat.)

The negative desiderative form is obtained by affixing *taku-nai* to the verbal stem.

Sore wo shiri-takunai. I do not wish to know it (about it.)

Iki-takunai. I don't want to go.

Verb Building

Japanese verbs have different contractions which are somewhat confusing to a beginner, and the **contracted forms** are more frequently used in ordinary conversation. When forming sentences, the student should rely on the conjugation already given—*masū*, *masen*, etc.—but he should be able to recognize a contraction in replies that may be made to him.

We are here conjugating with both its ordinary and contracted forms the verb *akeru*, to open. By studying these contractions, the student should be able to recognize the colloquial forms used in some of the dictionary sentences.

Akeru, to open.

stem—*ake*.

gerund—*akete*.

indic. pres.—*akemasū*.

indic. past.—*akemashita*; opened, did open, have opened.
aketa (contracted form).

cond. past.—*akemashitara*.

aketara (c.f.); if opened, should open; when opened.

- prob. past—*akemashitarō*
 aketarō (c.f.); probably opened.
- frequentative—*akemashitari*.
 aketari (c.f.); opening.
- desiderative—*aketai*; wish to open.
- desiderative negative—*aketakunai*; not wish to open.
- imperative—*akete kudasai*.
 o ake nasai; open.
 ake-ro (c.f.)
 ake-yo (c.f.)
- cond. stem—*akere*.
- cond. present—*akereba* (c.f.); if open, if will open.
 Negative Conjugation of *akera*, to open.
- neg. stem—*ake*.
- indic. pres.—*akemasen*.
 akenai (c.f.); do not, will not open.
 ake-nu (c.f.).
- indic. past—*akemasen deshita*.
 ake-nakatta (c.f.); did not open.
- cond. pres.—*akenakereba*.
 ake-neba (c.f.); if do not, will not open; if
 have not opened.
- cond. past—*akemasen deshītara*.
 ake-nakattara (c.f.); if did not, should not
 open.
- prob. past—*akenakattarō*; probably did not open.
- frequentative—*ake-nakattari*; not opening.
- gerund—*ake-nakūte*.
 ake-nai de (c.f.); not opening, having opened.
 ake-zu ni (c.f.).
- future—*akemasūmai*.
 ake-mai (c.f.); probably will not open.
- future affirmative—*akemashō*.
 akeyō (c.f.); probably will open.
- imper. negative—*ake-runā* (c.f.); do not open.

Aru and Oru

Aru and *oru* are both verbs to be, the former used in denoting inanimate things, the latter in denoting living things (not plants).

Conjugation of *Aru*

Affirmative

Negative

*aru**arimasu*

present

*arimasen**nai (c.f.)**arimashita*

past

*arimasen deshita**atta (c.f.)**nakatta (c.f.)**arimashō*

future

*arimasen deshō**arō (c.f.)**nai desho (c.f.)**atte*

gerund

*nakūte (c.f.)**areba*

cond. pres.

*nakereba**attara*

cond. past

*nakattara**attarō*

probable past

nakattarō

ki no eda ni tori ga orimasū; There is a bird on the bough
of the tree.

watakūshi no ane wa Amerika ni orimasū; My elder sister
is in America.

Tsukue no ue ni hon ga arimasū; There is a book on the
desk.

Kippu wa kakushi ni arimasū; The ticket is in the pocket.
(*tsukue*, desk; *ue ni*, upon; *kippu*, ticket; *kakushi*, pocket.)

ADJECTIVES

Most true adjectives end in *i*, preceded by another vowel.

yoi, good.

furui, old.

This class of adjective may be used predicatively, being followed by the verb "to be" only when greater politeness is desired.

Ano yama wa takai, or

Ano yama wa takai desū; That mountain is high.

Other adjectives are formed by adding *no* and *na* to certain nouns.

higashi, east; *higashi-no*, eastern.

nihon, Japan; *nihon-no*, Japanese.

(*Nippon*, *nippon-no*).

kenkō, health; *kenkō-na*, healthy.

heiwa, peace; *heiwa-na*, peaceful.

By adding *rashii* to the noun, we get an adjectival meaning corresponding to the English -ish, -ly, or "seems like."

otoko-rashii, manly; (*otoko*, man; *rashii*, -ly).

onna-rashii, womanly; effeminate (*onna*, woman; *rashii*, seems like).

Comparison of Adjectives

The Japanese adjective has no inflexion to express comparison or degree. These are expressed as follows:

(a) Comparison between unequals is expressed by the simple adjective with the particle *yorī*: *Kare wa watakūshi yorī takai desu*; He is taller than I (lit. He I—than tall is); or by placing *motto* (more) before the simple adjective: *motto kirei*, more pretty (prettier).

(b) Comparisons of equality are often expressed by *onaji hodo* or *hitoshiku*: *Kare wa watakūshi—to onaji hodo takai*; He is as big as I (lit. he I—as same about high).

(c) Superlative is expressed by putting *ichi-ban* (*ichi* first; *ban* order) before the simple adjective.

Anata ga ichiban takai desū; You are the tallest.

ADVERBS

True adjectives ending in *i* become adverbs by changing their final *i* into *ku*.

taka-i yama

a high mountain

tsuyo-i hito

a strong man

taka-ku tobu

to fly high

tsuyo-ku utsu

to strike hard (strongly)

Other adjectives change the *na* and *no* into *ni*.

shidzuka-na tokoro

a quiet place

shidzuka-ni aruku

to walk quietly

True adjectives, like the verb, are conjugated, and the conjugation derives from the adverbial form.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>warui</i> | adjective | bad |
| <i>waru-ku</i> | adverbial form | |
| <i>waru-kûte</i> | gerund | being bad |
| <i>waru-katta</i> | past | was bad |
| <i>waru-kereba</i> | cond. pres. | if is, will be bad |
| <i>waru-kattara</i> | cond. past | if or when was bad |
| <i>waru-kattarō</i> | probable past | probably was bad |
| <i>waru-karō</i> | future | will be bad |

Negative Form

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <i>yoi</i> | good |
| <i>yoku</i> | well |
| <i>yoku nai</i> | not good |
| <i>yoku nakatta</i> | was not good |
| <i>yoku nakarō</i> | will not be good |
| <i>yoku nakûte</i> | not being good |
| <i>yoku nakereba</i> | if is not or will not be good |
| <i>yoku nakattara</i> | if or when was not or should not be good |
| <i>yoku nakattarō</i> | probably was not good |

Tenki ga yoi, the weather is good, but

Tenki ga yoku nai, the weather is not good.

(*nai* = c.f. of *arimasen*).

Tenki ga yokatta, the weather was fine (good).

ADJECTIVAL NOUNS

By changing the ending *i* or *na* into *sa*, sometimes into *mi*, the adjective becomes an abstract noun.

tsuyo-i, strength; *tsuyo-sa*, *tsuyo-mi*, strength.

shiro-i, white; *shiro-sa*, *shiro-mi*, whiteness.

taka-i, high; *taka-sa*, height.

NUMERALS

Simple Numerals

From 1 to 10 the Japanese use also a set of numbers of Chinese derivation.

| | Chinese | Japanese |
|----|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | <i>ichi</i> | <i>hitotsu</i> |
| 2 | <i>ni</i> | <i>fütatsu</i> |
| 3 | <i>san</i> | <i>mittsu</i> |
| 4 | <i>shi, yo or yon</i> | <i>yottsu</i> |
| 5 | <i>go</i> | <i>itsutsu</i> |
| 6 | <i>roku</i> | <i>mutsu</i> |
| 7 | <i>shichi</i> | <i>nanatsu, nana</i> |
| 8 | <i>hachi</i> | <i>yattsu</i> |
| 9 | <i>ku or kyu</i> | <i>kokonotsu</i> |
| 10 | <i>jū</i> | <i>tō</i> |

Above 10 there is only the one set of numerals.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 11 | <i>jū-ichi</i> | 60 | <i>roku-jū</i> |
| 12 | <i>jū-ni</i> | 65 | <i>roku-jū-go</i> |
| 13 | <i>jū-san</i> | 90 | <i>kyu-jū</i> |
| 14 | <i>jū-shi (ju-yon)</i> | 93 | <i>kyu-jū-san</i> |
| 15 | <i>jū-go</i> | 100 | <i>hyaku</i> |
| 16 | <i>jū-roku</i> | 200 | <i>ni-hyaku</i> |
| 17 | <i>jū-shichi</i> | 300 | <i>sam-byaku</i> |
| 18 | <i>jū-hachi</i> | 400 | <i>yon-hyaku</i> |
| 19 | <i>jū-kyu</i> | 500 | <i>go-hyaku</i> |
| 20 | <i>ni-jū</i> | 600 | <i>rop-pyaku</i> |
| 21 | <i>ni-jū-ichi</i> | 700 | <i>shichi (nana) hyaku</i> |
| 30 | <i>san-jū</i> | 800 | <i>hap-pyaku</i> |
| 31 | <i>san-jū-ichi</i> | 900 | <i>kyu-hyaku</i> |
| 40 | <i>yon-jū</i> | 910 | <i>kyu-hyaku-jū</i> |
| 50 | <i>go-jū</i> | 950 | <i>kyu-hyaku-go-jū</i> |

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1,000 | <i>sen or issen</i> |
| 2,000 | <i>ni sen</i> |
| 3,000 | <i>san zen</i> |
| 8,000 | <i>hassen</i> |
| 10,000 | <i>ichi man</i> |
| 20,000 | <i>ni man</i> |
| 100,000 | <i>jū man</i> |
| 200,000 | <i>ni-jū man</i> |
| 1,000,000 | <i>hyaku man</i> |
| 10,000,000 | <i>sen man (issen man)</i> |
| 100,000,000 | <i>ichi oku</i> |

Auxiliary Numerals

When counting objects in Japanese, one uses *auxiliary* numerals to distinguish the nature of the objects. These numerals correspond somewhat to English expressions such as 6 *bales* of cotton. We give here the most important auxiliaries.

Nin: used for persons *san-nin*; *yo-nin* (four persons).

Hiki: for animals, excepting birds, 1 *ip-piki*, 2 *ni-hiki*, 3 *sam-biki*, 4 *shi-hiki*, 5 *go-hiki*, 6 *rop-piki*, 10 *jip-piki*. (Note particularly the euphonic changes that take place in the letters following *ichi*, *san*, *roku*, *jū*; *ichi-hiki* becomes *ip-piki*, etc.)

Wa: for birds 1 *ichi-wa*, 2 *ni-wa*, 3 *sam-ba*, 10 *jip-pa*.

Satsu: for books 1 *is-satsu*, 2 *ni-satsu*, 6 *roku-satsu*, 10 *jis-satsu*.

Mai: for flat objects, paper, blankets, articles of clothing, 1 *ichi-mai*, 2 *ni-mai*, *roku-mai*, etc.

Hon: for cylindrical objects, such as sticks, trees, cigarettes, etc., 1 *ip-pon*, 2 *ni-hon*, 3 *sam-bon*, 6 *rop-pon*, 8 *hachi-hon*, 10 *jip-pon*, etc.

Dai: for carriages, waggons, cars, etc., 1 *ichi-dai*, 2 *ni-dai*, etc.

Hai: for cupfuls, glassfuls, etc., 1 *ip-pai*, 2 *ni-hai*, 3 *sam-bai*, etc.

Soku: (a pair) for boots, socks, anything worn on feet: 1 *is-soku* (1 pair), 2 *ni-soku*, 3 *san-soku*, 7 *shichi-soku*, 10 *jis-soku*, etc.

Sō: for ships, boats, etc.: 1 *is-sō*, 2 *ni-sō*, 3 *san-zō*, 10 *jis-sō*, etc.

Usually the descriptive auxiliaries follow their noun; as *biiru wo sam-bon motte koi*; bring 3 bottles of beer (lit. beer 3-pieces bring). When the auxiliaries precede the noun, they are followed by *no*; as *go-hiki no inu*, 5 dogs.

If you are in doubt regarding which auxiliaries to use, employ the ordinary Japanese numerals. Incorrect auxiliaries can be very confusing, whereas the ordinary

numeral, although not good usage, can be understood.

If, instead of *hari ni-hon*, (2 needles), you say *hari fütatsu*, you will be understood. *hari ni-mai* is unintelligible.

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are formed by: prefixing the Chinese cardinal numbers with *dai-*; prefixing with *dai-*, followed by *bamme*; affixing *bamme* without *dai-*.

dai-ichi; *dai-ichi-bamme*; *ichi-bamme*; 1st.

dai-roku; *dai-roku-bamme*; *roku-bamme*; 6th, etc.

The ordinal number is used with *no* to designate the noun following: *dai-ichi no hi*, the first day; *ichi-bamme no seito*, the first student. When an auxiliary numeral is used with an ordinal number, *bam* is omitted. The order of words is then numeral, auxiliary numeral, *me-no*, noun; as *ni-mai-me no sara*, the second plate; *go-nin-me no hito*, the fifth man.

Fractional Numbers

a half, *hambun*, *ni-bun no ichi*.

a third, *sam-bun*, *no ichi*.

a quarter, *shi-bun no ichi*.

three-quarters, *shi-bun no san*.

half a potato, *imo no hambun*.

$\frac{Y}{X}$ *Y bun no X*.

For numbers of times—once, twice, etc.—affix *do* to the simple cardinal numbers; as *ichi-do*, *ni-do*, once, twice; *roku-do*, six times, etc.

Miscellaneous numerical expressions are found in the dictionary under "Time."

YES and NO

Yes is translated by *hai*, and no by *iie*, but the way these adverbs are used in Japanese correspond with English usage only in the affirmative.

Anata wa Gōshu-jin desū ka; Are you an Australian?

Hai, Gōshu-jin desū; Yes, I am an Australian.
but

Anata wa gaikoku-jin ja arimasen ne; Are you not a Foreigner?

Hai, gaikoku-jin ja arimasen; yes, I am not a Foreigner.

Iie, gaikoku-jin, desu; no, I am Foreigner.

Thus the Japanese *hai*, in reply to a negative question, is equivalent rather to "your negative idea is correct." *Iie* indicates "the negative idea in your question is not correct."

If you ask *shibai e ikimasen ka;* aren't you going to the theatre? and the reply is *Hai, sō desū* Yes, that is so, it means the person asked is NOT going. He has merely confirmed as correct your negative suggestion.

Beginners making their first contacts with Japanese would be wise, therefore, to ask questions in the affirmative form; and to answer questions by a verb in the affirmative or negative inflexion.

Kane wo motte imasū ka; Have you any money?

Motte imasū; (Yes) I have.

Motte imasen; (No) I have not.

ENGLISH-JAPANESE VOCABULARY

Many words in these lists will be found used in sentences in the Verbs Section. You will find it a simple matter to form new sentences by replacing words in the Conversation examples with words from the Vocabulary Lists.

ADJECTIVES

(And Related Expressions)

able, a.bodied, *jōbu-na*, an able (brainy) man, *rikō-na hito*.

absent, to be, *rusu de aru*; in my absence, *watakushi no rusu ni*.

agreeable, *omoshiroi* (pleasurable); (of persons), *ii*; *ii hito desū*, he is an a. person, a good fellow.

angry, to be, *okotte iru (imasu)*.

any, a.body, *dare-demo*, *dare-ka*; anything, *nan-demo*, *nani-ka*; at a.time, *itsu-demo*; a.how, in a.way, *dō demo*; a.where, *doko-demo*.

annoying, *urusai*.

annual, *mainen-no*.

another, (one more) *mō-hito-tsu*; (a different one) *hoka-no*.

anxious, *shimpai-na*.

artificial, *jinkō-no*; *jinzō-no*.

awful, *osoroshii*; *sugoi*.

awkward, (clumsy) *heta-na*; it is very a. (inconvenient), *komatta mon desū*.

bad, *warui*.

beautiful, *utsukushii*; *kirei-na*, a b. woman, *bijin*.

beneficial (useful), *yūeki-na*.

best, *ichi-ban yoi*; that is the b., *sore-ga ichi-ban yoi*.

better, *motto ii*; ... *yori yoi*.

big, *ōkii*; *ōkii-na*.

bitter, *nigai*.

black, *kuroi*.

blind, *mekura-no*; a b. person, *mekura-no hito*.

blue, *aoi*.

bold (brave), *yūkan-na*.

both, *ryōhō-no*; *fūtatsu no*; *ryō*; use both hands, *ryō-te de shi nasai*.

brave, *yūkan-na*.

bright, (light) *akarui*; (colors), *haide*.

broad, *hiro*; (breadth) *hirosa*.

brown, *cha-iro*.
 brutal, *zankoku-na*.
 busy, *isogashii*.
 calm, *shizuka-na*; *odayaka-na*.
 careful, *chūi-bukai*; be c., *ki-wo-tsuke nasai*; c. less, *fu-chūi-na*.
 certain, is it c.? *tashika desū ka*; a c. country, *aru kuni*.
 cheap, *yasui*.
 cheerful, *genki-na*.
 chief, *omo-na*; *shuyō-na*.
 clean, *kirei-na*.
 cold (weather) *samui*; (to the touch), *tsumetai*.
 common, (ordinary) *futsū-no*; c. sense, *jōshiki*.
 cool, *sudzushii*.
 curious, (novel) *kitai-na*; (inquisitive), *monozuki-na*.
 damp, *shimetta*, *shimeppoi*.
 dangerous, *abunai*, *kiken-na*.
 dark, *kurai*; d. ness, *kurayami*.
 dear, (cost) *takai*; (feeling) *kawaii*.
 deep, *fukai*; (depth) *fukasa*.
 delightful, *yukai-na*.
 different, *chigau*, *chigatta*.
 difficult, *muzukashii*; d. y, *konnai*.
 direct, *chokusetsu-na*.
 dirty, *kitanai*.
 disagreeable, *fuyukai-na*, *iya-na*.
 dishonest, *fushōjiki-na*.
 dry, *kawaita*.
 early, *hayai*.
 easy, *yasashii*.
 empty, *kara-no*, *aki*; e. bottle, *aki-bin*.

every, (day, morning, etc.) *mai-* (*nichi*, *asa*); e. body, *dare-demo*; e. one (of a group or body), *minna*; e. where, *doko-demo*, *hobo*; e. other day, *ichi-nichi oki*.
 false, *uso-na*; seems f., *usorashii*; f. hood, *uso*.
 famous, *yūmei-na*; *nadakai*.
 few, *sukoshi*; *sukunai*; I have a f., *sukoshi arimasu*; in a f. days, *ni-san-nichi no uchi ni*; in a f. moments, *mō jiki*.
 flat, (level) *hiratai*; *taira-na*; f. country, *hira-chi*.
 foreign, *gaikoku-no*; f. country, *gaikoku*; f. er, *gaikoku-jin*; f. style, *gaikokufū-no*.
 free, (of payment) *tada-de*; (to be at leisure) *hima de arimasu*.
 fresh, (new) *atarashii*; (just laid, gathered) *-tate*; f. fruit, *tori-tate no kudamono*; f. eggs, *umi-tate no tamago*; f. bread, *yaki-tate no pan*.
 glad, *ureshii*; *yorokobashii*.
 good, *yoi*.
 grateful, *arigatai*; it is something to be g. for, *arigatai koto desu*.
 greedy, (of food) *iji no kitanai*; (of gain) *yoku no fukai*.
 great, *ōkii*; (distinguished) a g. man, *erai hito*; a g. many (people) *ōzei*; a g. many (things) *takusan*.
 green, *midori-na*; you are still pretty g. (simple) *anata wa mada chichi-kūsai* (lit. you still smell of milk).

happy, *tanoshii* ; *kōfuku-na*.
 hard, (not soft) *katai* ; (difficult) *muzukashii*.
 heavy, *omoi*.
 high, *takai* ; h.handed, *assei-na*.
 honest, *shōjiki-na*.
 hot, *atsui* ; (taste) *karai*.
 hungry, to be, *onaka ga suku* (*sukimasu*) (lit. belly become empty); I am h., *onaka ga sukimashita*.
 impossible, *fukanō* ; *dekinai*.
 ill, *byōki* ; are you i., *byōki desū ka* ; I feel i., *byōki desū*.
 incurable, *naora-nai*.
 inferior, *ototta*.
 interesting, *omoshiroi*.
 kind, *shinsetsu-na*.
 large, *ōkii* ; *ōki-na*.
 last, *ichi-ban owari-no* ; 1. year, *kyō-nen* ; 1. week, *sen-shū* ; 1. night, *saku-ban* ; at 1., *tsui-ni*.
 late, *osoi*.
 light, (weight) *karui*.
 little, *chiisai* ; (quantity), *sūkoshi-no*.
 long, *nagai*.
 loud, *ō-goe* ; (sound) *dai-on*, *ōki-na oto*.
 low, *kikui*.
 many, *takusan-no*.
 middle, *mannaka-no*.
 moist, *shimetta*.
 more, *motto*.
 narrow, *semai*.
 near, *chikai*.
 necessary, *hitsuyō-na* ; *nakūte-naranai*.

new, *atarashii*.
 next, *tsugi-no*.
 nice, (articles) *rippa-na* ; (food) *umai* ; (general) *yoi*.
 noisy, *yakamashii*.
 old, (not new) *furui* ; (age) *toshitotta*.
 open, *hiraita* ; *aita*.
 opposite, *hantai-no* ; o.side, *hantai-gawa*.
 polite, *teinei-na*.
 poor, (not rich) *bimbō-na* ; *mazushii*.
 pretty, *kirei-na* ; *kawairashii*.
 private, (personal) *watakushi-no* ; (notice on door) *shime-kiri*.
 public, (not private) *ōyake-no*.
 quick, *hayai*.
 quiet, *shizuka-na* ; (q. person) *otonashii hito*.
 ready, are you r.? *shitaku ga dekimashita ka*.
 red, *akai*.
 rich, *kanemochi-na* ; a r. man, *kanemochi*.
 right, (r.hand side) *migi-no* ; r.hand, *migi-no-te* ; (correct) *mottomo*, *hontō-no* ; it serves you r., *bachī ga atatta*.
 ripe, *juku-shita-na*.
 rough, *arai*.
 round, *marui*.
 rude, *burei-na*.
 sad, *kanashii*.
 safe, to be s. and sound, *buji de tashsa desū* ; (reliable) *daijōbu-na*.
 same, *onaji*.

secret, *himitsu-no* ; *naishō-no*.
several, *iroiro-no*.

sharp, *surudoī* ; (a person)
subashikkoi.

short, *mijikai*.

similar, (like) *yoku-nita* ; *dōyō-na*.

simple, (not complicated)
kantan-na ; (not luxurious)
shisso-na.

skilful, *jōzu-na*.

sleepy, *nemui*.

slow, (not quick) *osoī* ; (dull)
noroi.

sly, *zurui*.

small, *chiisai-na*.

smooth, *nameraka-na*.

soft, *yawarakai* ; *yawaraka-na*.

sorry, I am s. (for you), *O-kinodoku* ; I am s. (regret),
zannen desū.

sour, *sūppai*.

splendid, *rippa-na*.

straight, *massugu-na*.

strange, (singular) *kimyō-na* ;
 (queer) *fushigi-na*, *okashi-na*.

strong, *tsuyoi* ; (healthy) *tashana*.

stupid, *baka-na*.

such, *sonna* ; no s. thing
 happened, *sonna koto wa*
nakatta.

superior, *jōtō-na*.

sure, *tashika-na* ; *chigai-nai*.

surprising, that is s., *sore wa*
fushigi da.

sweet, *amai* (taste); (disposition) *yasashii*.

tepid, *nurui*.

terrible, *osoroshii*.

thick, *atsui* ; (dense) *koi*.

thin, *usui*.

thirsty, I am t., *nodo ga*
kawaki-mashita (lit. throat
 became dry).

tired, to be, *tsukareru* ; I am
 t., *tsukaremashita*.

true, *hontō-no* ; (loyal) *chūjitsu-na*.

useful, *yūeki-na*; *yaku-ni tatsu* ; it is very u., *taihen-ni yaku-ni tachimasu*.

useless, (fruitless) *dame-na* ;
muda ; it is u. to go, *ikunowa muda desū*.

usual, *atarimae-no* ; as u.,
aikawa-razu.

valuable, *tattoi* ; v.s, *daiji-na*
mono.

vulgar, *gehin-na* ; (coarse)
yahi-na.

warm, *ataakai*.

weak, *yowai*.

wet, *nureta*.

white, *shiroi*.

wide, *hiroi*.

wonderful, *fushigi-na*.

wrong, *warui* ; (error) *ayamatta*; (mistaken) *machigatta*.

yellow, *ki-iroi*.

young, *wakai*.

ADVERBS

(And Related Expressions)

See Grammar Section for rules on turning Adjectives into Adverbs, then refer back to Adjective List.

about, *gurai*; *hodo*; a. 5 miles,
go mairu gurai; a. (around)
 the camp, *yaei no mawari-
 ni*; a. 3 o'clock, *sanji goro*.
afterwards, *nochi-ni*; *ato-de*.
again, *mata*; over and a.,
saisan.

alone, *hitori*; *hitori de*.
also, *mo*; I need this a.,
kore mo irimasu.

always, *itsūmo*, *itsūdemo*.
at last, *tōtō*.

before, *mae-ni*.

behind, *ushiro-ni*; *ato-ni*.

below, *shita-ni*.

certainly, *tashika-ni*.

clearly, (distinctly) *hakkiri-
 to*; (evidently) *akiraka-ni*.

completely, *sukkari*.

daily, *mai-nichi*.

early, *hayaku*.

enough, *jūbun*; *takusan*.

exactly, *chōdo*; *tashika-ni*;
 e. *sō desu*.

far, *tōku*.

further on, *motto-saki-de*.

gradually, *dandan-ni*.

how, *dōshite*, *ikaga*; *iku-nin*
 (how many men?)

immediately, *jiki-ni*; *sugu-ni*.

inside, *naka-ni*; *uchi-ni*.

just, *chōdo*.

lately, *chikagoro*.

little, *sūkoshi*.

much, *takusan*.

never, *kesshite* (always with
 negative verb); I n. tell lies,
kesshite uso wo iwanai.

nightly, *mai-ban*.

now, *ima*.

of course, *mochiron*.

often, *tabi-tabi*.

only, *tatta*; *dake*; *shika* (with
 negative verb); o. three,
tatta mitsu; *mitsu dake*;
 o. 4 left, *mō yottsū shika
 arimasen*.

out, *soto-e*; o. side, *soto-de*.

perhaps, *tabun*.

presently, *tadaima*.

probably, *tabun*.

quickly, *hayaku*.

quite, *mattaku*; you are q.
 mistaken, *anata wa mattaku
 ayamatte orimasu*.

seldom, *tama-ni*; *metta-ni*
 (with negative).

separately, *betso-betso-ni*.

slowly, *sono-soro*.

sometimes, *toki-doki*.

soon, *sugu*.

still, *mada*; is there any food
 s. left? *tabe-mono wa mada
 aru ka*.

suddenly, *kyū-ni*; *totsuzen*.

then, *sono-toki*; *sono-toki-ni*.

together, *issho-ni*.

too, *amari*; this is t. heavy,
kore wa amari omoi.

very, *taihen*; *naka-naka*; it is
v. hot, *taihen atsui desu*;
it is v. difficult, *naka-naka*
muzukashii.

well, *yoku*.

when, *itsu*.

where, *doko*; *doko-ni*; w. is
it? *doko desu ka*.

wholly, *sukkari*, *zentai*.

why, *naze*; w. did you come
so late? *naze sonna-ni osoku*
kita no desu ka.

yet, *mada* (see still).

CONJUNCTIONS

(Note that the order of words and phrases in Japanese is often the reverse of the English sequence.)

although, a. this is small, it is
very heavy, *kore wa chiisai*
desu keredomo taihen omoi
desu.

and, to; pen, ink a. paper
pen to inki to kami; *soshite*;
he finished the work a.
went out, *ano-hito wa shi-*
goto wo shite shimaimashita
soshite dete yukimashita.

as, *toki*; *kara*; *yō-ni*; *tōri*;
just a. he left, I returned,
watakushi wa ano-hito ga
koko wo satta toki, chōdo
kaetta; a. (because) it rains,
I will stay home, *ame ga*
furu kara, uchi ni iyō; it
is a. white a. snow, *yuki no*
yō-ni shiroi desu; a. I have
said, *watakushi ga itta tōri*.

because, *kara*; I stayed home
b. it rained, *ame ga futta*
kara, uchi ni imashita (lit.
rain fell b. at home stayed).

before, *maeni*; he came here
b. I went out, *watakushi*

ga dekakeru mae-ni ano-hito
ga koko ni kimashita.

besides, *sono-ue*; *sono-ue-ni*.

but, *ga*; *shikashi*; these boots
are cheap b. not good, *kono*
kutsu wa yasui ga yoku
arimasen; he is wise b.
poor, *ano-hito wa kashikoi*.
shikashi bimbō desu.

consequently, *sore-yue*; *sore-*
yue-ni.

either . . . or, *ka . . . ka*; e. I
o. he will go, *watakushi ka*
ano-hito ka yukimashō.

if (see subjunctive in Gram-
mar Section).

neither . . . nor, *mo . . . mo*
with neg. n. I n. he will go,
watakushi mo ano-hito mo
yukimasen.

nevertheless, *soredemo*.

not only . . . but also, *bakari-*
de-naku; he is n. o. stupid,
b. a. lazy, *ano-hito wa*
manuke bakari de naku,
namake-mono desu.

that, *no* ; *koto* ; *hodo* ; I know
t. it is false, *watakushi wa*
sore ga uso-na koto (or *no*)
wo shitte imasū ; it is so
bright t. it hurts my eyes,
me-ni sawaru hodo akarui
desū.

then, *sonnara* ; you don't like
it? T. please take this,
Anata wa sore wa iya desu
ka(?) sonnara kore wo o-tori
nasai.

till, **untill**, *made* ; wait t. I
come, *watakushi ga kuru*
made, o machi nasai.

whether, *ka . . . ka* ; I don't
know w. it will rain or not,
Ame ga furu ka furanai ka
wakarimasen.

while, *aida-ni* ; I learned
Japanese w. I was in Japan,
watakushi-wa Nippon-ni ita
aida-ni, Nippon-go narai-
mashita.

yet, *shikashi* ; it isn't what I
want, y. I will buy it, *kore*
wa watakushi no hoshii
mono de wa arimasen, shi-
kashi kaimashō.

NOUNS

(Not Classified Elsewhere)

ability, *giryō* ; to the best of
(your) my a., *dekiru dake*.

aborigines, *dojin*.

absence, *rusu* ; during my a.,
watakushi no rusu ni.

accident, *fui-na koto* ; I have
had an a.(wound), *kega wo*
shimashita.

accusation, *kitsūmon*.

ache, *itami* ; I have a head-a.,
atama ga itai.

acid, *san* ; Sulphuric a., *ryū-*
san.

act, (deed) *okonai*.

address, (in words) *tokoro* ;
(in writing) *tokoro-gaki*.

admiral, *kaigun-taishō*.

advantage, *rieki* ; *toku*.

agony, *kutsū* ; *hammon*.

agreement, *yakusoku*.

air, *kūki*.

airplane, *hikōki* ; a. carrier,
hikō bōkan ; a. fighter, *sen-*
tōki ; a. bomber, *bakuge-*
kiki ; a. reconnaissance,
teisatsuki ; dive-bomber,
kyūkōki.

alcohol, *arukōru*.

ambassador, *taishi*.

amount, *taka* ; whole a., *sō-*
daka.

animal, *dōbutsu*.

anniversary, *kinen-bi*.

answer, *henji* ; to a., *henji*
suru.

appearance, *yōsu* ; (shape)
katashi.

apple, *ringo*.

- arm, (body) *ude* ; (weapons) *buki*.
 army, *guntai*.
 arsenal, *riku-gun kōshō*.
 article, *shina-mono*.
 : shes, *hai*.
 Asia, *Ajia*.
 attention, pay a., *ki-wo-tsukete*.
 authority, *ken-i* ; the a. . . ies, *tōkyokusha* ; written a., *inin-jō*.
 autumn, *aki*.
 average, *heikin* ; on an a. how many miles a day do you walk ? *ichi-nichi heikin nan-mairu arukimasu ka*.
 back, (body) *senaka* ; (position) *ura*.
 bag, *fukuro* ; hand-b., *te-kaban*.
 balloon, *kikyū* ; observation b., *kansoku-yō-kikyū*.
 ball, *tama*.
 bandage, *hōtai*.
 bank, (money) *ginkō* ; (river) *kishi*.
 bar, (metal rod) *kana-bō*.
 barracks, *heiei*.
 barrel, (cask) *taru* ; (rifle) *jūshin*.
 base, (a stand) *dai* ; b. of operations, *sakusen konk-yochi*.
 basin, (wash) *kana-darai*.
 basket *kago*.
 bath, *furo*.
 battle, *sentō* ; *kaisen*.
 beach, *kaigan*.
 beard, *hige*.
 bed, *toko* ; b.-clothes, *fūton*.
 beef, *gyūniku*.
 bell, *kane* ; call-b., *yobi-rin*.
 belt, (general) *obi* ; ammunition b., *danyakutai*.
 bicycle, *jitensha*.
 bird, *tori*.
 birth, from b., *umareta-toki kara*.
 blade, (knife) *ha* ; (sword) *tōshin* ; (propeller) *rasenki*.
 blame, (fault) *sei* ; who is to b.? *dare no sei desu ka*.
 blanket, *ketto*.
 blood, *chi*.
 boat, *fune*.
 body, *karada* ; dead b., *shigai* ; (the dead in battle) *shisha*.
 bone, *hone*.
 book, *hon*.
 boots, *kutsu*.
 bottle, (glass) *bin* ; water-b., *suitō*.
 boundary, *sakai*.
 boy, *otoko no ko* ; (son) *musūko*.
 brass, *shinchū*.
 bread, *pan*.
 breakfast, *asameshi*.
 breast, *mune* ; (female) *chichi*.
 breath, *iki*.
 bribe, *wairo*.
 brick, *renga*.
 bridge, *hashi*.
 broom, *hōki*.
 brother, elder b., *ani* ; younger b., *otōto* ; b.s and sisters, *kyōdai*.
 bug, *mushi* ; bed b., *nankin mushi*.
 building, *tatemono* ; *birudingu*.
 bull, *o-usu* ; b.'s eye, *koku ten*.

bullet, *jūdan* ; b.hole, *dankon* ;
 b. wound, *jūsō*.
 bump, (swelling) *kobu*.
 bundle, *tsutsumi*.
 burn, (wound) *yakedo* ; I
 burnt my hand, *te wo*
yakedo shimashita.
 business, (work, affair) *yō* ;
shigoto ; (occupation, pro-
 fession) *shōbai*.
 cabin, (hut) *koya* ; (ship)
yabin.
 camp, *yaei* ; c. headquarters,
yaei hombu.
 campaign, *sen-eki* ; plan of c.,
sakusen keikaku.
 canal, *unga*.
 candle, *rōsoku*.
 canteen, *shuho*.
 captain, (merchant ship) *sen-
 chō* ; (armed services) *tai-i*.
 car, (motor) *jidōsha* ; armored
 c., *sōkōsha*.
 carpenter, *daiku*.
 case, (box) *hako*.
 casualty, *shishōsha* ; c. list,
shishōhyō ; heavy c.s, *dai-
 songai* ; light c.s, *shōsongai*.
 cause, (reason) *wake* ; what is
 the c. of that ? *dō iu wake*
de desu ka.
 chance, by c., *gūzen-ni* ;
 (fortunately) *saiwai-ni*.
 chemicals, *kagaku-yakuhin* ;
 chemical warfare, *kagaku-
 sen*.
 chest, (body) *mune*.
 child, *ko* ; *kodomo*.
 chimney, *kemu-dashi*.
 chin, ago.

China, *Shina*.
 climate, *kikō* ; *jikō*.
 clock, *tokei* (see time).
 coat, *uwagi* ; overc., *gaitō*.
 color, *iro* ; light c., *usui iro* ;
 dark c., *koi iro*.
 combat, *sentō*.
 combatant, *sentō-in* ; nonc.,
hisentō-in.
 commander, *taichō* ; c.-in-
 Chief, *sōshireikan*.
 confidence, (reliance) *shinyō* ;
kare wo shinyō shimasu ;
 I have confidence in him ;
 over-c., *kashin*.
 confinement, (barracks) *kin-
 soku* ; solitary c., *dokubō*
kankin.
 conversation, *kaiwa*.
 convoy, (transport vessels)
sendan ; (ordinary escort)
gosōtai.
 cook, *ryōri-nin* ; (army) *suiji*
(tōban).
 cooile, *ninsoku*.
 cork, *koroppu* ; c.-screw, *kuchi-
 nuki*.
 corner, (outside) *kado* ; (in-
 side) *sumi* ; 4-c.ed, *shi-
 kaku-na* ; 3-c.ed, *san-kaku-
 na*.
 corporal, *gochō*.
 corps, (branch of service)
 Army Staff C., *sambō-dan*.
 cost, *moto-ne* ; how much does
 that cost ? *sore wa ikura*
desu ka.
 cotton, (wool) *wata* ; (cloth)
momen.
 cough, *seki* ; you have a bad

- c., *anata wa warui seki ga demasū*.
- country, (rural) *inaka*; (region) *kuni*.
- cover, (lid) *fūta*.
- cow, *me-ushi*.
- cripple, *katawa*; (lame) *bikko*.
- crowd, *ōzei*.
- cup, tea-c., *chawan*; c. and saucer, *chawan to sara to*.
- custom, *shūkan*; it is an Australian c., *Osutorariya-no shūkan desū*.
- damage, (injury) *kizu*; (loss) *son*.
- date, see Time.
- day, see Time.
- debt, *kari*; I am in d. (have debts), *watakushi wa kari ga arimasū*.
- deck, *kampan*; on d., *kampan-ni*.
- demonstration, (display of force) *yōdō*.
- demoralisation, *shiki sosō*; demoralised troops, *shiki-sosō guntai*.
- dentist, *ha-isha*.
- department, *bu*; *kyoku*; Field Intelligence D., *yasen jōhō-bu*; Military Intelligence D., *rikugun jōhōkyoku*.
- departure, *shuppatsu*.
- depot, ammunition d., *dan-yakushō*.
- depth, *fūkasa*; d. charge, *bakurai*.
- desert, *sabaku* (sand).
- deserter, *datsueisha*.
- detachment, *shitai*.
- dictionary, *jibiki*; English-Japanese d., *Ei-wa jibiki*; Japanese-English D., *Wa-ei jibiki*.
- dimensions, *sumpō*.
- distance, *kyori*; in the d., *empō ni*.
- dive-bomber, *kyūkōki*.
- division, (a unit) *shidan*; infantry d., *hohei shidan*.
- ditch, *mizo*.
- doctor, *isha*; call a d. please, *isha-wo yonde kudasai*.
- door, *to*.
- dress, *fuku*.
- drink, *nomi-mono*; I want a d. of water, *mizu wo nomitai desu* (I want to d. water).
- dud, (shell) *fuhatsuman*.
- dust, *hokori*; the road is very d.y, *michi ga hokori-darake desū* (darake, covered with).
- Dutchman, *Oranda-jin*.
- ear, *mimi*.
- east, *higashi*; due e., *mahigashi*; north e., *tōhoku*; south e., *tōnan*.
- egg, *tamago*.
- elbow, *hiji*.
- end, *owari*; *shimai*; (place) *hazure*.
- enemy, *teki*; e. attack, *tekishū*; e. fire, *tekka*; condition of e., *tekijō*.
- engine, (general) *kiikan*; motor e., *hatsudōki*; steam e., *jōkikikan*; railway e., *kikansha*.
- England, *Igirisu*; English-

man, *Igirisu-jin* ; English language, *Ei-go*.
 equipment, *sōgu* ; cast off e., *hōteki seraretaru sōgu*.
 Europe, *Yōroppa*.
 exercise, *undō*.
 expert, *semmon-ka* ; *kurōto*.
 eye, *me* ; e.brow, *mayuge* ; e.lid, *mabuta*.
 face, *kao* ; f. to f., *kao wo muki-awasete*.
 factory, *kōba*.
 farm, *hatake* ; f.er, *nōfu*.
 father, *chichi*.
 fault, *ayamachi* ; it is my f., *watakushi no ayamachi desū*.
 feeling, *kimochi* ; a pleasant f., *ii kimochi* ; unpleasant f., *iya-na kimochi*.
 fellow, *hito* ; (rudely) *yatsū*.
 fence, *kakine*.
 fever, *netsū* ; I have a little f., *watakushi wa sūkoshi netsu ga aru*.
 fight, (quarrel) *kenka*.
 finger, *yubi*.
 fish, *sakana*.
 flag, *hata*.
 flame, *hi*.
 flea, *nomi*.
 flood, *ōmizu*.
 fly, *hai* (insect).
 food, *tabe-mono*.
 fool, *baka* ; don't say such f.ish things, *baka na koto wo iu na*.
 foot, (body) *ashi* ; f.step, *ashi-oto*.
 fowl, *tori*.
 France, *Furansū* ; Frenchman,

Furansū-jin ; French language, *Furansū-go*.
 friend, *tomodachi*.
 front, *omote* ; in f. of the building, *birudingu no-maeni* ; (battle-line) *zensen* ; *senchi*.
 frost, *shimo*.
 fruit, *kudamono*.
 fuel, *nenryō*.
 funeral, *sōshiki*.
 furniture, *dōgu*.
 future, *mirai* ; in the f., *korekara* (lit. from now on).
 garden, (private) *niwa* ; (public) *kōen*.
 garrison, *eiju butai*.
 gas, *gasū* ; poison g., *dokugasū* ; g. shell, *gasū-dan*.
 gate, *mon*.
 general, (general term) *taishō* ; lieut.-g., *chūjō* ; major-g., *shōshō*.
 Germany, *Doitsū* ; G. (person), *Doitsū-jin* ; G. language, *Doitsū-go*.
 girl, *onna no ko* ; *musūme*.
 glider, *kakkūki*.
 glove, *te-bukuro* ; protective g. (anti-gas, etc.) *bōdoku tebukuro*.
 glue, *nikawa*.
 government, *seifu*.
 grave, *haka* ; g.yard, *haka-ba*.
 grease, *abura* ; g.spot, *aburajimi*.
 grenade, (general) *tekidan* ; hand g., *tenagedan*.
 ground, (earth) *tochi* ; (reason) *wake*.

- group**, (a band) *gun* ; (air unit) *hikō rentai*.
guard, (sentry) *eihei* ; (escort) *goeihei*.
guide, *annaisha*.
gun, (large) *taihō*.
hair, (head) *kami* ; (ordinary) *ke*.
hammer, *kanazuchi*.
hand, *te* ; right h., *migi-no te* ; left h., *hidari-no te* ; by h., *te-de*.
handle, (of axe, sword, etc.) *hei* ; (to turn wheel) *tempa*.
harness, *bagu*.
head, (body) *atama* ; from h. to foot, *atama kara ashi no saki made*.
health, *kenkō* ; in good h., *jōbu* ; in bad h., *karada ga warui* (lit. body is bad).
heart, (body) *shinzō* ; (mind) *kokoro*.
heat, *atsusa*.
heel, *kakato*.
helmet, *kabuto* ; (tin hat) *tetsu-kabuto*.
hole, *ana* ; full of h.s, *anadarake* (-darake, full of).
home, *taku* ; *uchi*.
hospital, *byōin* ; base h., *heitan yōbi byōin*.
hour, see Time.
house, *ie* ; *uchi* ; *taku* ; where is your h.? *taku wa doku desū ka*.
ice, *kōri*.
idea, *kangae* ; a good i., *ii kangae* ; a bad i., *warui kangae*.
identification, card, *mibun shōmeisho* ; i. disk, *nin-shikihyō*.
illustration, (drawing) *sashi-e*.
incendiary, bomb, *shōi-yō bakudan*.
infiltration, *sennyū* ; *senkō*.
information, (general) *jōhō* ; (through spies) *chōhō*.
interpreter, *tsūyakkan*.
invention, *hatsumei* ; it is a pure i. (fabricated story) *koshirae-goto da*.
Japan, *Nippon* ; J.ese person, *Nippon-jin* ; J.ese language, *Nippon-go*.
key, *kagi*.
kidney, *jinzō*.
knee, *hiza*.
knife, (general) *naifu* ; blunt kn., *kire-nai naifu* (won't cut knife).
ladder, *hashigo*.
lamp, *rampu*.
land, (distinct from sea) *oka* ; (ground) *jimen* ; *tochi*.
lavatory, (privy) *benjo* ; *habakari*.
leak, (crack) *mori-ana* ; *rōkō*.
leather, *kawa*.
leg, *ashi* ; one l., *kata-ashi* ; both l.s, *ryō-ashi*.
letter, *tegami* ; l. paper, *tegami no kami*.
lie, *uso* ; liar, *uso-tsuki* (this term is less offensive than the English word).
life, *inochi* ; a matter of l. and death, *ikiru-ka shinu*.

ka mondai (lit. to live or to die problem).

light, *hikari* ; l. signal, *kekō shingō*.

lightning, *inabikari*.

lip, *kuchibiru*.

list, (general) *mokuroku* ; (persons) *meibo*.

lock, *jō*.

look-out, post, *tembōshō*.

loot, (war booty) *senrihin*.

lung, *haizō*.

machine, (general) *kikai* ; m.-gun, *kikan-jū* ; m.-gun nest, *kikan-jū-sō*.

mail, *yūbin*.

major, *shōsa*.

malaria, *mararia*.

map, *chizu* ; m. of China, *Shina-no-chizu*.

match, *matchi*.

matting, *goza*.

meat, *niku*.

mechanic, *kikaikō* ; (chief m.) *kōchō*.

memo, *oboegaki*.

memory, oboe ; my m. is bad, *watakushi no oboe ga warui desū*.

message, (verbal) *kotozuke* ; (other) *tsūshin* ; cipher m., *angō tsūshin* ; wireless m., *musen tsūshin*.

metal, *kane* ; m. object, *kanamono*.

method, *hōhō* ; *kata*.

mile, *mairu* ; the Japanese ri is about 2.4 mile.

milk, *gyūnyū* ; *miruku*.

mine, (general) *kirai* ; land m., *jirai* ; water m., *suirai*.

mistake, *machigai* ; there is some m., *nani ka machigai deshō* ; there is no m., *machigai wa nai*.

money, *kane*.

month, see Time.

morale, *shiki* ; high m., *ōseinaru-shiki* ; low morale, *sosō-seru-shiki*.

morning, *asa*.

mosquito, *ka* ; m. net, *ka-ya*.

mother, *haha*.

mountain, *yama*.

mouth, *kuchi*.

mud, *doro* ; covered in m., *doro-darake*.

nail, (body) *tsume* ; (metal) *kugi*.

name, *na* ; (persons) *namae* ; what is your name? *o namae wa* ; (more polite) *anata-no namae wa nan-to iimasu ka* ; n. and address, *namae to tokoro-gaki* ; what is the n. of this place? *koko wa nan-to iimasu ka*.

navy, *kaigun* ; naval base, *kaigun konkyochi*.

neck, *kubi*.

needle, *hari*.

neighbor, *tonari-no-hito* ; n.-hood, *kinjo*.

net, *ami* ; mosquito n., *kaya* ; camouflage n., *gisōmō*.

newspaper, *shimbun*.

night, see Time.

noise, (sound) *oto* ; (uproar) *sawagi*.

non-combatant, *hisentōin*.
non-commissioned officer, *kashi*.
nonsense, *bakageta-koto* ; don't talk such n., *sonna baka na koto wo iu na*.
noon, *hiru*.
north, *kita* ; n.east, *higashi-kita* ; n.west, *nishi-kita*.
nose, *hana* ; (airplane) *kishu*.
nothing, *nani mo* followed by neg.; *hako ni nani mo haitte imasen deshita* ; there was n. in the box ; n. more, *mō nai*.
number, *bangō* ; n.plate, *bangō-ita* ; what n.? *nan-ban desū ka*.
nurse, *kangofu* ; n. corps, *kangofu-dan*.
objection, *hantai* ; I make no o., *hantai shimasen*.
ocean, *taiyō* ; Pacific O., *Tai-hei-yō* ; Atlantic O., *Taisei-yō*.
office, (business) *jimusho* ; (headquarters of branch or dept.) *jimushitsu*.
officer, *shōkō* ; o. commanding, *shikikan*.
oil, *abura*.
order, (for goods) *chumon* ; *meirei* ; Army o., *gun-meirei*.
Orient, *tōyō*.
oven, *tempī* ; field o., *yasō*.
overcoat, *gaitō*.
pack, (soldier's) *hainō* ; p.-horse, *daba*.

page, *peiiji* ; on what p. is it ? *nan-peiiji desū ka*.
pain, *itami* ; *itai* ; where do you feel the p.? *doko ga itai no desū ka* ; I have a p. in the knee, *hiza ga itai desū* ; are you in p.? *itami-masū ka*.
paint, *penki*.
paper, *kami* ; blotting-p., *suitori-gami*.
parachute, *rakkasan* ; paratroops, *rakkasan-hei*.
parents, *oya* ; *ryōshin*.
pass, (permission) *tsūkashō* ; p. word, *angō*.
path, *ko-michi*.
patrol, *sekkō* ; *shōkai*.
pay, (salary) *kyūkin* ; (soldier's) *kyūryō*.
pencil, *empitsu*.
people, *hito* ; one's p. (home) *uchi no hito*.
photograph, *shashin*.
pig, *buta*.
pigeon, *bato* ; carrier p., *tsūshin-bato*.
pill, *ganyaku*.
pilot, (aircraft) *sōjūsha* ; (ship) *mizusaki-annai*.
pin, *pin*.
place, *tokoro* ; all over the p., *doko-ni-demo*.
pocket, *kakushi*.
poison, *doku*.
post, (stake) *kui* ; *hashira* ; (mail) *yūbin*.
preparation, *yōi* ; *jumbi* ; p. for action, *sentō-jumbi*.
prisoner-of-war, *horyo*.

private, (soldier) *heisotsu*.
 provisions, (rations) *ryōshoku*.
 provost, *gunji-keisatsu*.
 pulse, *myaku*.
 quarter, (mercy) *jomei*; q.s.
 (accommodation) *shukuei*;
 close q.s., (fighting) *sessen*.
 Quinine, *kiniine*.
 railway, *tetsudō*; by r., *kisha*
de (by train).
 rat, *nezumi*.
 razor, *kamisuri*.
 reconnaissance, *teisatsu*; air
 r., *kūchū teisatsu*.
 regiment, *rentai*.
 reinforcement, *zōen*; *zōen-tai*.
 reserve, (personnel) *yobitai*;
 (material) *yobihin*.
 resources, *shigen*; national r.,
kokka shigen.
 rib, *abara-bone*.
 rice, (plant) *ine*; (grain) *kome*;
 (cooked) *meshi*.
 road, *dōro*; *michi*; r. bridge,
dōrokyō; r. crossing (inter-
 section) *dōro kōsaten*.
 roof, *yane*.
 room, *heya*; (space) *basho*;
 there's no r., *basho ga nai*;
 there's plenty of r., *basho*
wa takusan aru.
 root, (plant) *ne*.
 rope, *tsuna*.
 Russia, *Roshia*; Russian per-
 son, *Roshia-jin*; Russian
 language, *Roshia-go*.
 rust, *sabi*.
 sack, (bag) *fukuro*.
 sailor, *suifu*.
 salt, *shio*.

sand, *sunā*; s.bank, *su*; s.y.,
sunappoi.
 savage, *yaban-jin*.
 scar, *kizuato*.
 school, *gakkō*.
 scissors, *hasami*.
 screw, *neji*; s.driver, *neji-*
mawashi.
 sea, *umi*; by s., *kairo-de*;
 overs.s., *kaigai*; s.plane,
suijō hikōki.
 search-light (general) *shōmeitō*.
 sector, *chiku*.
 sentry, *hoshō*.
 sergeant, *gunsō*.
 shade, shadow, *kage*.
 shape, *katashi*.
 sheep, *hitsuji*.
 shell, (sea) *kai*; (projectile)
hōdan.
 shelter, (general) *impeibutsu*.
 ship, *fune*; *kansen*; hospital
 s., *byōinsen*; troops., *gun-*
tai yūsōsen; wars., *gunkan*.
 shock, *shōtotsu*; s. troops,
kōgeki sen-yō butai.
 Siberia, *Shiberia*.
 sick, *byōsha*; s. and wounded,
shōbyōhei.
 signal, *shingō*; danger s.,
kiken shingō.
 silence, *mugon*.
 silk, *kinu*.
 silver, *gin*; s. money, *ginka*.
 skeleton, (human) *gaikotsu*;
 (animal) *hone*.
 sketch, (rough drawing) *e-zu*.
 skin, *kawa*.
 sky, *sora*.
 smell, *nioi*; (bad) *kūsai*;

what a horrible s., *nani ka hidoku kūsai*.
smoke, (general) *kemuri* ; (from powder) *bakuen* ; s. screen, *emaku*.
snake, *hebi*.
sniper, *sogekihei*.
soap, *shabon*.
sock, *kutsu-shita* ; a pair of s.s., *kutsu-shita is-soku*.
soil, (earth) *tsuchi*.
soldier, *heитай*.
south, *minami* ; s.-east, *tōnan* ; s.-west, *seinan* ; to the s., *nampō*.
Spain, *Sūpein*.
speed, *sokuryoku* ; at full s., *zensoku-de*.
spring, (season) *haru* ; (mechanical) *hatsujō*.
spy, *kanchō*.
squad, (unit) *buntai* ; s. leader, *buntai-chō*.
steam, *jōki* ; s. engine, *jōkikikan*.
steel, *hagane*.
stomach, *i* ; *hara* ; I have a s. ache, *hara ga itai*.
stores, *chōzōhin* ; store-house, *sōko*.
storm, *arashi*.
strap, *kawa-himo*.
straw, *wara*.
stream, (small river) *ko-gawa*.
strength, *chikara* ; fighting s., *sentōryoku*.
submarine, *senkōtei*.
success, (general) *seikō* ; (tactical) *senshō*.
sugar, *sato*.

sulphur, *iō*.
summer, *natsu*.
sun, *hi* ; s. set, *hi-no-iri* ; s. rise, *hi-no-de* ; s. light, *hi-no-hikari*.
surprise, (general) *keigaku* ; (attack) *kishū*.
surrender, *kōfuku* ; unconditional s., *mujōken-kōfuku*.
tank, (receptacle) *oke* ; (weapon) *sensha* ; t. unit, *sensha-butai* ; t. attack, *sensha no kōgeki* ; heavy t., *jūsensha* ; light t., *keisensha*.
tea, *kōcha*.
telegraph, *denshin* ; telegram, *dempō*.
telephone, *denwa*.
throat, *nodo* ; I have a sore t., *nodo ga itai*.
thunder, *kaminari*.

TIME

(Days, Dates, Age, etc.)

years are counted by the Chinese numbers (1st set) followed by the word *nen* (year) ; thus : 1943 *sen-kuhyaku-yon-jū-san nen*. This y., *ko-toshi* ; last y., *saku-nen* ; next y., *rai-nen* ; year before last, *issaku-nen* ; every y., *mai-nen* ; how many y.s ? *iku-nen*.
months are designated by numbers, followed by *gatsu* ; thus : *ichi-gatsu* (lit. No. 1 month) is January ; *san-*

gatsu (3-month) is March, and so on. *tsūki* (month) is also used in certain combinations : how many m.s ? *iku-tsūki*.

days of the week are : Sunday, *nichi-yōbi* ; Monday, *getsu-yōbi* ; Tuesday, *ka-yōbi* ; Wednesday, *sui-yōbi* ; Thursday, *moku-yōbi* ; Friday, *kin-yōbi* ; Saturday, *do-yōbi*.

nichi (ordinary term for day) is used in other combinations : how many d.s ? *iku-nichi* ; what date (of the month) is it to-day ? *kyō wa nan-nichi desū ka* ; but—what day (of the week) is it to-day ? *kyō wa nani yōbi desū ka*.

daily, *mai-nichi* ; every other d., *ichi-nichi-oki* ; to-d., *kyō* ; to-morrow, *ashita* ; the d. after to-morrow, *asatte* ; yesterd., *saku-jitsu* ; the d. before yesterd., *issaku-jitsu* ; midd., *mahiru* ; good - d. (greeting) *konnichi-wa*.

this, *kon-* ; **last**, *sen-* ; **next**, *rai-* ; thus : week, *shūkan* ; this week, *kon-shū* (*kan* is dropped) ; last week, *sen-shū* ; next month, *rai-getsū* ; this month, *kon-getsū*.

duration is expressed of years by *-kan* (interval) after *nen* : *ichi-nen-kan*, 1 year ; 3 years, *san-nen-kan*.

months by *ka* between the number and *getsū* : *san-ka-getsū* 3 months ; 5 months, *go-ka-getsū* ; 11 months, *jū-ichi-ka-getsū*.

weeks, 1 week, *issū-kan* ; 2 weeks, *ni-shū-kan* ; 3 weeks, *san-shū-kan*, etc.

days, by the Japanese numbers as far as they go (except *hitotsu*), with *ka*, and then with the Chinese numbers followed by *nichi* : 1 day, *ichi-nichi* ; 2 days, *fūtsu-ka* ; 3 days, *mik-ka* ; 4 days, *yok-ka* ; 5 days, *itsu-ka* ; 6 days, *mu-ka* ; 7 days, *nano-ka* ; 8 days, *yo-ka* ; 9 days, *kokono-ka* ; 10 days, *to-ka* ; 11 days, *jū-ichi-nichi* ; 12 days, *jū-ni-nichi*, etc.

date, or **day of the month**, is expressed in the same way as **duration of days** ; thus : to-day is the 17th of March, *kyō wa san-gatsu jū-shichi-nichi desū* ; yesterday was the 3rd of June, *sakujitsu wa roku-gatsu (no) mikka deshita*.

hours, time, *toki*, *jikan* ; leisure time, *hima* ; number of times, *do*, *tabi* ; (o'clock) *ji* ; what time is it ? *nan-ji desū ka* ; it is 1 o'clock, *ichi-ji desu* ; 2 o'clock, *ni-ji* ; 7 o'clock, *shichi-ji*, etc. **minute**, *fun*, *pun* ; *ip-pun*, *ni-fun*, *sam-pun*, *rop-pun*,

- hachī-fun* ; 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 minutes, etc., second *byō* ; ten minutes past three, *san-ji jip-pun* ; a quarter past six, *roku-ji jū-go-fun* ; half past nine, *ku-ji-han* (*han* is half); ten to three, *san-ji jip-pun mae* (before); a quarter to four, *yo-ji ju-go-fun mae*.; one hour, *ichi-jikan* ; 3 hours, *san-jikan* ; how many times ? *iku-tabi*, *iku-do* ; 3 times, *san-do* ; 4 times, *yo-tabi*, etc.
 have you the time to spare ? *hima ga arimasu ka*.
age, how old are you ? *ikutsu desu ka*, (or) *o toshi wa*.
 I am 35, *san-jū-go desu*.
- tin**, *suzu* ; t. opener, *kan-kiri* ; tinned goods, meats, etc., *kan-zume*.
tire, (vehicle) *rintai* ; rubber t., *gomu rintai*.
tobacco, *tabako*.
toe, *ashi-no-yubi*.
tongue, *shita*.
tool, *dōgu*.
tooth, *ha* ; t. brush, *ha-burashi*.
top, (summit) *chōjo* ; *ue*.
towel, *taoru*.
town, *machi*.
train, *kisha* ; by t., *kisha-de*.
tree, *ki*.
trigger, *hikigane*.
trouble, (annoyance) *mendō* ; (hardship) *kon-nan*.
trousers, *zubon*.
trumpet, *rappa* ; t. call, *gō-on*.
- trunk**, (tree) *miki* ; (box) *toranku*.
trust, *shinyō*.
truth, *hontō no koto* ; (facts) *jijitsu* ; tell the t., *honto no koto wo hanashite kure*.
tub, *oke*.
tube, (general) *kan* ; iron t., *tek-kan* ; lead t., *en-kan*.
tunnel, *tonneru* ; wind t., *fūdō*.
type, *shiki* ; new t., *shin-shiki* ; old t., *kyū-shiki*.
typhoid, *chibusu*.
ultimatum, *saigo tsūchō*.
underclothing, *shita-gi*.
uniform, *gumpuku* ; service u., *heijōfuku*.
United States, *Gasshū-koku* ; *Amerika*.
urinal, *shōbenjo*.
vaccination, *shutō*.
valley, *tani*.
vegetable, *yasai-mono*.
victory, *shōri* ; *senshō* (war only).
volcano, *kazan* ; active v., *katsu-kazan*.
volunteer, (ordinary) *shigan-sha* ; (soldier) *shigan-hei*.
wall, *kabe*.
war, *sensō* ; w. correspondent, *jūgun kisha*, *senji tsūshin* ; guerrilla w., *fuseikisen*.
warrant-officer, *junshikan*.
wash-house, (bath) *yokujō* ; (clothes) *sentakujō*.
watch, (timepiece) *tokei* ; pocket w., *kaichū-dokei* ; (wrist) *ude-dokei*.
water, *mizu* ; w. supply, *kyū-*

- sui* ; drinking w., *inryōsui* ;
w. pipe, *suikan*.
- way**, (road) *michi*, *tōri* ; (man-
ner) *hōhō* ; w. in, *iri-guchi* ;
w. out, *de-guchi* ; which
is the way to the camp ?
yaei-e yuku michi wa
dochira desū ka ; is this
the way to the hospital ?
kore wa byōin-e yuku michi
desū ka ; which is the best
way to do it ? *dore ga ichi-*
ban ii hōhō desū ka ; any
way will do, *dochira demo*
ii desū.
- weather**, *tenki* ; it is rainy w.,
ame ga futte imasu (rain is
falling) ; it is cloudy w.,
kumotte imasu ; the w. fore-
cast is good, *tenki yohō wa*
hare desu ; w. reports, *tenki*
yohō.
- weight**, *mekata* ; gross w.,
sōmekata ; nett w., *shōmi-*
mekata.
- well**, (water) *ido* ; w.-water,
ido-mizu.
- west**, *nishi* ; north-w., *seihoku* ;
south-w., *seinan*.
- wheel**, (general) *sharin* ;
steering-w., *sōkō tempa*.
- whale**, *kujira* ; w. er, (ship)
hogeisen.
- wharf**, *hatoba*.
- whistle**, *kobue* ; w. signal,
kobue no kigō.
- white flag**, *hakki*.
- wind**, *kaze* ; w.-screen, *kaza-*
yoke ; head w., *mukō-kaze* ;
rear w., *oi-kaze*.
- wing**, (bird) *hane* ; (airplane)
yoku.
- winter**, *fuyu*, *tōki* ; w. cloth-
ing, *tōki hifuku* ; w. cam-
paign, *tōki sakusen* ; w.
quarters, *tōei*.
- wire**, (metal) *hari-gane* ; w.
entanglement, *tetsujōmō*.
- wireless**, (telegraphy) *musen-*
den-shin.
- witness**, *shōnin*.
- woman**, *onna*.
- wood**, (trees) *hayashi* ; (tim-
ber) *zaimoku* ; firew., *maki*.
- wool**, (on sheep) *yōmō* ;
(material) *ke*.
- word**, *kotoba* ; what does this
w. mean ? *kono kotoba no*
imi wa nan desū ka.
- work**, *shigoto*.
- wound**, *kega* (ordinary) ; *rushō* ;
bullet w., *jūsō* ; severe w.,
jūshō ; slight w., *keishō*.
- wounded**, the, *rushōsha*.
- wreckage**, (general) *hasom-*
butsu ; (ship) *nampasen*.
- wrist**, *tebuki*.
- writing**, (what is written)
kaita-mono ; what does this
writing mean ? *kono kaita-*
mono no imi wa nan desu
ka. (This write — thing's
meaning what is ?).
- year**, see Time.
- zero**, *rei* ; z.-hour, *rei-ji* ;
- zinc**, *tōtan*.
- zone**, *chitai* ; z. of action,
sentō chitai ; danger z.,
ikken chitai ; safety z.,
anzen chitai.

PREPOSITIONS (And Related Expressions)

(In Japanese placed after the word modified).

Study how the Preposition fits into the pattern of the example, then try making new sentences of your own.

- about**, *gurai* ; *no-mawari-ni* ; *goro* ; it takes a. 10 minutes, *jippun gurai kakarimasu* ; there was a crowd of policemen standing a. (around) the house, *ie no-mawari-ni junsu ga ôzei tatte imashita* ; a. the middle of June, *roku-gatsu no-naka goro*.
- above**, *no-ue-ni* ; a. this room, there is a larger one, *kono heya no-ue-ni motto ôkii-no ga arimasu*.
- across**, *wo yokogitte* ; *no-mukô-ni* ; I swam a. the river, *watakushi wa kawa wo yokogitte oyogimashita* ; I live a. the river, *watakushi wa kawa no-mukô-ni sunde imasu*.
- after**, *sugi-ni* ; *no-ato-ni* ; *ato* ; I shall return a. 3 o'clock, *watakushi wa san-ji sugi-ni kaerimasu* ; I came in a. you, *watakushi wa anata no-ato-ni kimashita* ; where will you go a. that? *sono ato doko-e ikimasu ka*.
- against**, *ni-sakaratte* ; *ni-hanshite* ; a. the current, *nagare ni-sakaratte* ; a. usage, *shukan ni-hanshite*.
- along**, *ni-sotte* ; let us walk a. the river, *kawa ni sotte arukimashô*.
- among**, *no-uchi-ni* ; it is probably a. the tools, *dôgu no-uchi-ni arimashô*.
- at**, *ni* ; *de* ; a. the beginning, *hajime ni* ; at 5 o'clock, *go-ji ni* ; we buy our meat a. that shop, *ano mise de niku wo kaimasu* ; a. once, *sugu ni*.
- before**, *no-mae-ni* ; he stood b. the house, *ie no-mae-ni tachimashita*.
- behind**, *no-ushiro-ni* ; there is a key b. the clock, *tokei no-ushiro-ni kagi ga arimasu*.
- beside**, *no-soba-ni* ; I sat b. him, *ano hito no-soba-ni suwarimashita*.
- besides**, *no-hoka-ni* ; b. this, there is still another, *kore no-hoka-ni mada mō hitotsu arimasu*.
- between**, *no-aida-ni* ; b. 4 and 5 hundred, *yon-hyaku to go-hyaku no-aida-ni*.
- beyond**, *no-saki-ni* ; b. the bridge, *hashi no-saki-ni*.
- but**, (except) *no-hoka-ni* ; I understand everything b.

- that, *sono hoka-ni yoku wakarimasu*.
- by**, (see also beside) *ni* ; *de* ; *made-ni* ; he was bitten b. a dog, *inu ni kui-tsūkareta* ; I went to Sydney b. car, *Shidoni e jidōsha de ikimashita* ; Can you be ready b. noon ? *Hiru made-ni shitaku ga dekimasu ka* (*shitaku ga dekiru*, to get ready).
- for**, *no-tame-ni* ; *de* ; he died f. his country, *kuni no-tame-ni shinimashita* ; I bought this dictionary f. £1/-, *ichi pondo de kono jibiki wo kaimashita*.
- from**, *kara* ; *de* ; how far is it f. the station ? *sūteishon kara dono kurai arimasu ka* ; bread is made f. flour, *pan wa kona de tsukurimasu*. (Note : this is different f., that, *kore to sore to-wa chigaimasu*.)
- In**, *no-naka-ni* ; *ni* ; *de* ; fish live i. water, *saka-na wa mizu no-naka-ni sunde imasu* ; i. May, *go-gatsu ni* ; what is i. that box ? *sono hako ni nani ga haitte imasu ka* ; he died i. Honolulu, *Honoruru de shinimashita*.
- Into**, *e* ; *ni* ; I am going i. the country, *inaka e ikimasu* ; translate this i. Japanese, *nihongo ni kore wo yakushi nasai*.
- of**, *no* ; *de* ; (possessive case) the roof o. this house is very high, *kono ie no yane wa taihen takai desu* ; knives are made o. steel, *naifu wa hagane de tsukurimasu* ; he died o. pneumonia, *haien de shinimashita*.
- on**, (upon) *no-ue-ni* ; *ni* ; my hat is o. the table, *boshi wa teburu no-ue-ni arimasu* ; there is a stain o. my trousers, *zubon ni shimi ga arimasu* (*shimi*, stain) ; o. Monday, *getsuyobi ni*.
- till**, (until) *made* ; wait t. noon, *hiru made o machi nasai*.
- to**, *ni* ; *e* ; *made* ; the prisoner spoke to me in English, *horyo wa watakushi ni ei-go de hanashimashita* ; I returned to Australia two years ago, *ni nen mae-ni Gōshu e kaerimashita* ; from Melbourne t. Brisbane, *Merubon kara Burisuben made*.
- under**, (below, beneath) *no-shita-ni* ; put it u. the tree, *ki no-shita-ni oite kure*.
- with**, *to* ; *to-issu-ni* ; *de* ; I shall go w. you, *watakushi wa anata to-issu-ni ikimasu* ; did you speak w. the general, *taishō to hanashimashita ka* ; wipe it up w. a cloth, *zōkin de fuite o kure* ; wash it w. soap, *shabon de aratte o kure*.

without, *nashi-de* ; *nashi-ni* ;
no-soto-ni ; I went out w.
 any money, *o-kane nashi-de*
dekakemashita ; I did it w.
 permission, *yurushi nashi-*

ni sore-wo shimashita ; there
 is a stranger w. the gate,
mon no-soto-ni shiranai-hito
ga imasu.

PRONOUNS

(And Related Expressions)

See also Grammar Section. It may be said that personal Pronouns are seldom used, except when emphasis is required or when they are necessary to avoid ambiguity. Note that the case of the Pronoun is indicated by the postposition. Thus possessive Pronouns are formed by simply adding *no* to the personals; as *watakushi-no* my, mine.

all, (everything, everybody)
minna ; *zembu* ; a. went
 there, *minna-ga soko e iki-*
marshita ; bring me a. my
 things, *watakushi-no mono*
wo zembu motte-kite kure.

any, (generally not translated
 in Japanese) is there a. body
 in the office ? *jimusho ni*
dare-ka imasu ka ; a. body
 will do, *dare-demo ii desu* ;
 is there a. thing in this
 knapsack ? *kono hainō no-*
naka-ni nani-ka arimasu ka ;
 a. thing will do, *nan-demo ii*.

both, *ryōhō* ; I need b., *ryōhō*
irimasu.

each, *meimei* (*zutsu* follows
 the amount or number
 distributed) ; I gave each
 5 pounds, *watakushi wa*
meimei-ni go pondo zutsu
yarimashita.

either, *dochira-ka* ; *dochira-*
demo ; *dochira-mo* ; is e. of
 these yours ? *dochira-ka*
anata-no desu ka ; e will do,
dochira-demo ii ; you cannot
 trust e. of them, *dochira-mo*
shinyō ga dekinai (to trust,
shinyō ga dekiru).

it, (not usually translated)
sore ; *koto*, *no* (referring to a
 following phrase or clause) ;
 i. was in your pocket, *sore-*
wa anata no kakushi ni
arimashita ; i. is wrong to
 steal, *nusumu-koto wa warui*
desu (lit. steal-thing bad is) ;
 i. is true that he went,
anohito wa itta-koto (or *-no*)
wa honto desu (lit. he went
 —thing true is) ; i. is rain-
 ing, *ame ga futte imasu*
 (lit. rain falls).

mine, *watakushi-no* ; it is m.,
sore wa watakushi-no desū.

myself, -self, *jibun-de* ; I made
 it m., *watakushi wa jibun-de*
koshiraemashita.

neither, *dochira-mo*, with the
 neg.; I want n., *dochira-mo*
irimasen.

nobody, *dare-mo*, with the
 neg.; n. came, *dare-mo ki-*
masen deshita.

nothing, *nani-mo*, with the
 neg.; I know n. (about it),
nani-mo shirimasen.

none, *arimasen (nai)*; there is
 n., *arimasen (or nai desū)*.

what, *nan, nani* ; *dō* or *ikaga*;
 w. is this? *kore wa nan*
desū ka ; I don't know w.
 it is, *nan desū ka shirimasen*
 (lit. w.-is-it do-not-know);
 w. is this for? *kore wa nan-*
no tame desū ka (lit. this w.
 purpose-is); w. are you
 looking at? *nani-wo mite*
imasū ka ; w. are you wait-
 ing for? *nani-wo matte*
imasū ka ; w. are you
 doing? *nani-wo shite imasū*
ka ; w. is the matter with
 you? *dō shita no desū ka* ;

w. do you mean? *dō iu imi*
desū ka ; w. did you say?
nan to itta no desū ka ; w.
 do you intend to do? *dō*
suru tsumori da ; w. is your
 name? *namae-wa nan desū*
ka ; (curtly *namae wa*); w.
 do you think of this? (how
 does it strike you?) *kore*
wa ikaga desū ka.

who, (inter.) *dare* ; **whose**,
dare-no ; w. are you? *anata*
wa dare desū ka ; w. told
 you so? *dare-ga anata ni*
sō iimashita ka ; w. is this?
kore wa dare-no desū ka.

(there are no relative pro-
 nouns in Japanese) the man
 who is reading the news-
 paper is an American, *shim-*
bun wo yonde imasū hito wa
Amerika-jin desū (lit.
 newspaper-reading-person
 American is). See Grammar.

which, (of two) *dochira* ; (of
 any number) *dore* ; w. is the
 better? (of two) *dochira ga*
ii deshō ; w. do you prefer?
dore ga suki desū ka ; the
 book w. I saw, *mita (mima-*
shita) hon (lit. saw-book).

VERBS and SENTENCE "Patterns" (And Related Expressions)

Many Verbs can be formed by adding *suru* to *do*, *make*, to certain nouns and adverbial adjectives. See Noun List, etc.

abandon, *hōki suru*.

add, *kuwaeru* (*kuwae-masu*).

admire, *kanshin suru*.

advance, *susumu* (*susumi-masu*).

agree, *dōi suru*.

answer, *henji wo suru*; give me a plain a., *hakkiri shita henji wo shite kure*.

arrive, *tsuku*; the parcel will a. to-morrow, *tsutsumi wa ashita tsukimasu*.

ask, *kiku* (*kikimasu*); *tanomu* (*tanomimasu*); I want to a. you something, *kikitai koto ga arimasu*; I a.ed for help, *tasuke wo tanomimashita*.

become, *naru*; . . . *ni naru*; it has b. cold, *samuku narimashita*; this machine has b. useless, *kono kikai wa dame ni narimashita* (*dame*, useless).

begin, *hajimeru* (*hajimemasu*); *hajimeru* (intransitive form); let us b. work, *shigoto wo hajimemashō*; when did you begin to study English? *anata wa itsu Eigo no benkyō wo hajimemashita ka*; at what time does inspection b.? *kensa wa nan-ji ni hajimarimasu ka* (*kensa*, inspection).

believe, *shinjiru* (*shinjimashu*); I don't b. it, *shinjinassen*.

belong, formed with possessive particle *no*; does this b. to you? *kore wa anata-no desu ka*; Yes, it belongs to me, *Hai, watakushi-no desu*.

borrow, *kariru* (*karimasu*); *san-pondo wo karimashita*, I borrowed 3 pounds.

bring, *motte-kuru* (*kimasu*); *tsureru* (persons); b. me the money, *kane wo motte kite kure*; may I b. a friend? *tomodachi wo tsurete ii desu ka* (lit. friend-bringing is-it-good).

bury, (under ground) *umeru* (*umemasu*); (corpses) *maisō suru*; they will be b. to-morrow, *ashita maisō saremasu*.

buy, *kau* (*kaimasu*).

call, *yobu*; did you c.? *anata wa yobimashita ka*; what do you c. this in Japanese? *kore wa Nihon-go de nan to iimasu ka*.

can, see Grammar.

care, to take, *ki-wo-tsukeru* (*tsukemasu*); take care! *ki-wo-tsukete!* take c.! (danger) *abunai!* I shall take

- c. of this box, *kono hako wo azukarimasū*.
carry, *motte-iku* (*ikimasū*); *kore wo motte-itte kure*, carry this (away).
change, (alter) *kaeru* (*kaemasū*); (become different) *kawaru* (*kawarimasū*); I c.d my shoes, *kutsu wo kaemashita*; he has c. very much, *ano hito wa taihen kawarimashita*.
choose, *erabu* (*erabimasū*); which one will you c.? *dore wo erabimasū ka*.
clean, *sōji-suru*; (polish) *migaku*; c. your room, *anata no heya wo sōji-shite*; c. my shoes, *watakushi no kutsu wo migaite kure*.
close, *shimeru* (*shimemasū*); did you c. the door? *to wo shimemashita ka*.
come, *kuru* (*kimasu*); where have you c. from? *doko kara kimasū ka*; c. here, *o-ide nasai*; (rudely) *sā koi*.
consent, *shōdaku-suru*; I will not c. to it, *sore wo shōdaku shimasen*.
consider, *kangaeru* (*kangae-masū*); I shall c. it, *kangaete mimashō*; c. it well, *yoku kangaete kure*.
contain, *haitte-iru*; what does that bag c.? *ano fukuro ni nani ga haitte imasū ka*.
continue, *tsuzukeru* (*tsuzukemasu*); c. your story, *hanashi wo tsuzukete kure*.
contradict, *kuchi-gotae suru*; don't c. me, *kuchigotae shite wa ikenai*.
cook, *ryōri suru*.
cut, *kiru* (*kirimasū*); *kireru* (*kiremasu*); I have c. my finger, *yubi wo kirimashita*; this knife does not c. well, *kono naifu wa yoku kire-masen*; c. this in half, *hambun ni kitte kure*.
deceive, *damasu* (*damashimasū*).
decide, *kimeru* (*kimemasū*); it is already d.d, *mo kime-mashita*.
defeat, *yaburu*; *dōmei-gun wa nichigun wo yaburimashita*, the allied armies have d.d the Japanese army (allied army, *dōmei-gun*).
deny, *hitei suru*; there's no d.ing the fact, *jijitsu wo hitei wa dekinai* (fact, *jijitsu*).
depart, *shuppatsu suru*.
depend, *yoru*; *tayoru*; it d.s on the weather, *tenki ni yorimasū*; there is no one to d. on (to turn to), *tayoru hito ga arimasen*.
descend, *oriru* (*orimasū*).
destroy, *hakai suru*; *tokai zembu hakai saremashita*, the whole city was d.ed (*tokai*, city; *zembu*, whole).
die, *shinu*; when did he d.? *itsu shinimashita ka*.
diminish, (in size) *chhisaku naru* (*narimasū*); (in number) *sukunaku naru*.

disappear, *mienaku naru* (lit. to become unseen); the enemy d.ed suddenly, *kyū-ni teki wa mienaku natta*.
disarm, *bisō wo toku* (*tokimasu*)
disclose, *arawasu* (*arawashimasū*).
disembark, *jōriku suru* (*shimasū*).
disguise, *hensō suru*; he came d.d as a woman, *onna ni hensō-shite kimashita*.
dislike, *kirau* (*kiraimasū*); I d. this food, *kono tabemono wo kirai desū*.
distribute, *bumpai suru*; d. these rations, *kono ryōshoku wo bumpai shite kure*.
do, *suru* (*shimasu*); do is not translated into Japanese to form interrogative or negative sentences. Do you speak English? *Eigo wo hanashimasū ka*; I d. not speak Japanese, *Nihon-go wo hanashimasen*; who did this? *dare ga kore wo shimashita ka*; what are you d.ing? *nani wo shite imasū ka*; don't d. it again, *mō shite wa ike-nai*; I will d. it, *shimasū*; I can't d. it, *dekimasen*; I can d. it, *dekimasū*.
doubt, *utagau* (*utagaimasū*); d.ful, *utagawashii*.
draw, (pictures) *kaku* (*kakimasū*); (pull) *hiku* (*hikimasū*); who drew this picture? *dare ga kono e wo*

kakimashita ka; the horse d.s the cart, *uma wa kuru-ma wo hikimasū*.
dress, *kimono wo kiru* (*kimasū*)
drink, *nomu* (*nomimasū*); let us d., *nomimashō*.
drive, (a conveyance) *uten* *suru*; can you d. a motor car? *jidōsha wo uten suru koto ga dekimasū ka*.
drop, (let fall) *otosu* (*otoshimasū*); I d.ped my pencil, *empitsu wo otoshimashita*.
drown, *oborasu*; (to be d.ed) *oboreru* (*oboremasu*); *senin wa oboremashita*, the crew was drowned.
drunk, to get, you; he is d., *ano hito yotte imasū*.
dry, *kawakasu*; *kawaku*; I shall d. my socks, *kutsu-shita wo kawakashimasū*; this shirt is not yet d., *kono shatsu mada kawakimasen*.
eat, *taberu* (*tabemasū*); I want something to e., *nani-ka tabetai*.
enquire, see inquire.
enter, *hairu* (*hairimasū*); may I e. now? *ima haitte-mo ii desū ka*; you may not e., *haitte wa ikenai*; you may e., *haitte wa ii desū* (entering is all right).
exchange, *tori-kaeru*; won't you e. that for this? *sore-to kore-to tori-kaemasen ka*.
expect, (likely to happen) *to-omou* (*omoimasū*); I e. he will come, *ano hito wa kuru*

to-omoimasu (that-person-come expect).
explain, *tokiakasu* (*tokiaka-shimasu*); e. this to me, *kore wo tokiakashite kure*.
explode, *bakuhatsu suru*; the boiler e.d, *boira ga bakuhatsu shita*.
extinguish, *kesu* (*keshimasu*).
faint, *kizetsu suru*; he has f.d, *ano hito wa kizetsu shimashita*.
fall, (to fall down of persons) *korobu* (*korobimasu*); (drop) *ochiru*; (to f. down of things) *taoreru* (*taoremasu*); I fell over a stone, *ishi-ni-tsukkakatte korobimashita* (lit. stone-with-colliding fell over); to let f., *otosu*.
fear, *osoreru* (*osoremasu*); generally translated by adjective *kowai*; I am afraid, *kowai*; are you afraid of me? *anata wa watakushi ga kowai no desu ka*; don't be afraid, *osorete wa ikenai*.
fill, *ippai-ni-suru*; *ippai-ni-naru* (to become full); f. this bottle with water, *kono bin ni mizu wo ippai irete kure*; the ditch was f.ed with earth, *mizo ga doro de ippai-ni-narimashita* (*mizo*, ditch; *doro*, earth).
find, *mitsukeru*; have you found it? *mitsukemashita ka*.
finish, (to conclude) *owaru*;

shimau; *sumu*; is every-thing f.ed? *minna owarimashita ka*; will you f. soon? *sugu shimaimasu ka*; have you f.ed yet? *mō sumimashita ka*.
forbid, *kinjiru* (*kinjimasu*); it is f.den to enter, *hairu-koto kinjirarete iru* (lit. entrance-thing is forbidden).
forget, *wasureru* (*wasuremasu*) don't f. it, *wasurete wa ikenai*; f.ful, *wasure-ppoi*.
forgive, *yurusu*; I'll f. you this time, *kondo wa yurushimasu*.
gather, (assemble) *atsumaru*; (collect) *atsumeru*; many people g.ed, *takusan no hito ga atsumarimashita*; he collects stamps, *ano hito wa kitte wo atsumemasu*.
get, (to have) *aru*; *motte-iru*; (obtain) *morau*; (become) *naru*; have you got a scissors? *hasami ga arimasu ka*; who has got it? *dare ga motte-imasu ka*; I want to g. this translated, *kore wo yakushite moraitai*; it g.s cold, *samuku narimasu*; he got sick, *byōki ni narimashita*. Some idiomatic uses of *get*: to g. away, (escape) *nogareru* (*nogaremasu*); to g. down, *oriru* (*orimasu*); to g. up, *okiru* (*okimasu*).
give, *yaru*; (polite form) *ageru*; (general) *kureru*;

to whom did you g. it?
dare ni kuremashita ka; I
 g. nothing, *nani-mo yari-*
masen.

go, *iku*; *yuku*; where are
 you g.ing? *doko e ikimasu*
ka; I am g.ing home, *uchi*
e ikimasu; let's g., *ikimasho*;
 where does this road g. to?
kore wa doko e yuku michi
desu ka (lit. this where-to
 go-road is). Some idiomatic
 uses of *go*: to go over
 (across) *wataru*; to g. out,
deru, *dekakeru* (*dekake-*
masu); to g. up, *noboru*.

grow, in the sense of increase
 generally used with *naru*,
 to become: to g. big, *okiku*
naru; he g.s tall, *ano hito*
wa takaku narimasu.

guide, *annai suru*; g. me to
 the beach, *umibe e annai*
shite kure.

hang, (on wall, peg) *kakeru*
(kakemasu); where did you
 h. my hat? *watakushi no*
boshi wo doko ni kakemashita
ka.

happen, *okoru* (*okorimasu*);
nani ga okorimashita ka,
 what happened?

harm, to do, *gai suru*.

have, (possessive) *motte-iru*;
aru; (as auxiliary verb it
 is expressed by termina-
 tions of principal verbs);
 h. you any food? *tabe-mono*
wo motte-imasu ka; I h.
 fever, *watakushi wa netsu*

ga arimasu; I h. not gone
 yet, *mada yukimasen*; it
 is not worth h.ing, *tsu-*
marani mono da (lit. worth-
 less thing is).

hear, *kiku* (*kikimasu*); (able
 to) *kikoeru*; did you h.? *kikimashita ka*; can you h.
 it (me)? *kikoemasu ka*; h.-
 say (rumour) *uwasa*.

help, *tetsudau* (*tetsudaimasu*);
 (care for) *sewa wo suru*;
tasukeru; I will h. you as
 much as possible, *dekiru-*
dake tetsudaimasu; Help!
Tasukete!

hesitate, *tamerau* (*tamerai-*
masu); why do you h.? *naze tameraimasu ka*.

hide, *kakusu*; *kakureru*; where
 did you h. it? *doko de*
kakushimashita ka; he hid
 himself, *ano hito wa kaku-*
remashita.

hold, *motsu*; h. this a moment,
kore wo chotto motte kure
(chotto, a little while,
moment); how much does
 this box h.? *kono hako ni*
dono gurai hairimasu ka
 (how much goes into this
 box?).

hurry, *isogu* (*isogimasu*); h.
 up, *isogi-de*; there is no h.,
isogimasen.

Illtreat, *hidoku suru*.

Imitate, *maneru* (*manemasu*).

Inform, *shiraseru* (*shirase-*
masu).

Inquire, *kiite-miru* (*mimasu*);
 (ask) *tazuneru* (*tazunemasu*);

- I'll i. about it, *kiite mim-ashō*; I asked the way to the station, *suteishon ni yuku michi wo tazunema-shita*.
- interpret**, *tsūyaku suru*; can you i. this word? *kono kotoba wo tsūyaku suru koto ga dekimasū ka*.
- invade**, *shinryaku suru*.
- invite**, *shōdai suru*; *maneku* (*manekimasu*); although I i. him he does not come, *maneki shite-mo kimasen desū* (lit. i. do-even comes not).
- join**, (two or more objects) *tsugu, awaseru*; (to come together) *isshō ni naru*.
- jump**, *tobi* (*tobimasū*); (-over) *tobi-koeru*; they all j.ed over the ditch, *minna wa dobu wo tobi-koemashita* (*dobu*, ditch).
- keep**, *tamotsu*; *motsu* (*mochimasū*); meaning to have or to maintain.
- kill**, *korosu koroshimasū*; move a step and I k. you! *ippo-demo ugoku-to korosuzo!* (*ippo-demo*, even a step; *ugoku*, move).
- knock**, (k. against, *butsukaru*; k. down, *buchi-taosu*, *taoshimasū*); k. in, *buchi-komu*; you must k. at the door before entering, *hairu mae-ni to wo tataku no desū*.
- know**, *shiru* (*shirimasū*); *wakaru* (*wakarimasū*); I k., *shitte imasū*, *wakiramasū*; I don't k., *shirimasen*; to let k. . . . *ni-shiraseru*; let him k. also, *ano hito ni shirasete kure*.
- land**, *jōriku suru*.
- laugh**, *warau* (*waraimasū*); why do you l.? *naze waraimasū ka*; it's nothing to l. at, *warau koto ja nai*.
- leak**, *moru* (*morimasū*); this tank l.s, *kono tanku morimasū*.
- lean**, ((on somebody) *yori-kakaru*; l. on my arm, *watakushi no ude ni yori-kakari nasai*.
- learn**, *narau* (*naraimasū*); where did you l. English? *doko de Eigo wo naraimashita ka*; I am l.ing Japanese, *Nihongo wo naratte imasū*.
- leave**, (quit, depart) *deru*; *dekakeru*; (for a far place) *tatsū*; what time does the train l.? *ressha wa nan-ji ni demasū ka*; to-morrow I l. for London, *ashita Rondon e tachimasū*; I shall l. it to you to decide, *anata no kangae ni makasemasū* (lit. your thinking-to leave).
- lend**, *kasu* (*kashimasū*); l. me you soap, *shabon wo kashite kure*; l. a hand, *te wo kashite kure*.
- let**, (the Japanese future ending, *shō* is used to express let in certain cases); l. us

go, *ikimashō*; I. us do so, *shimashō*; I. us eat, *tabemashō*.

lie, (falsehood) *uso wo tsuku*; to I. down, *yoko-ni naru, neru*; why did you I.? *naze uso wo tsukimashita*; I want to I. down a while, *chotto yoko-ni-naritai* (or *netai*) *desū*.

like, *sūku*; *konomu*; d. you I. this? *kore wa sūki desū ka*; I I. it very much, *taihen sūki desu*; just as you I., *anata no ii yō ni* (lit. your-good like).

limp, *bikko-hiku* (*hikimasū*).

listen, *kiku*; I. carefully, *yoku kiite kure*; he will not I. to reason, *wake-mo kikanai* (*wake*, reason).

live, (dwell) *sumu, iru*; (have life) *ikiru* (*ikimasū*); where do you I.? *doko ni unde imasū ka*; is he still I.ing? *mada ikite imasū ka*.

lock, *kagi wo kakeru* (lit. to use key); is the door I.ed? *to ni kagi ga kakatte imasū ka*; I. the trunk, *toranku ni kagi wo kakete kure*.

look, (at) *miru*; (appear) *mieru*; what are you I.ing at? *nani wo mite imasū ka*; he does not I. strong (healthy) *ano hito wa jōbu-ni miemasen*; to I. for, *sagasū*; what are you I.ing for? *nani wo sagashite imasū ka*.

lose, (misplace) *nakusu*; (drop) *otosu*; (money) *son wo suru*; (be beaten) *makeru*; I have I. my watch, *tokei wo naku-shimashita*; I I. at cards, *torampu de son wo shima-shita*; I I. the race, *kyōsō ni makemashita*; I have I. my way, *michi ni mayoi-mashita* (*mayou*, to stray).

make, *tsukuru*; *koshiraeru*; *dekiru*; what are you m.ing? *nani wo tsukutte imasū ka*; can you m. this? *kore wo tsukuru koto ga dekimasū ka*; what it is made of? *nan de koshiraeta no desū ka*; it is made of steel, *hagane de dekite imasū*; where was this made? *kore wa doko de dekimashita ka*; it was made in Germany, *Doitsu de dekimashita*; foreign m., *hakurai-no*.

marry, *kekkon suru*; are you m.ied? *anata wa kekkon shite imasū ka*.

may, (probability) . . . *kamo shirenai*; (permission) *-temo ii*; it m. rain, *ame ga furu kamo shirenai*; I m. go to America, *Amerika e yuku kamo shirenai*; you m. go, *anata wa it-temo ii desu*; you m. come at any time, *mō itsu ki-temo ii desu* (any-time-come is-all-right).

mean, (*imi*, meaning); what does this word m.? *kono*

- kotoba no imi wa nan desū*
ka (lit. word's meaning
 what is).
- measure**, *sumpō wo toru* (*torimasū*).
- meet**, (someone) *au* ; I met
 the doctor, *isha ni aimashita*.
- melt**, *tokeru* ; the wax is
 m.ing, *rō ga tokete imasū*
 (*rō*, wax).
- mend**, *naosu* (*naoshimasū*) ;
 please m. this, *dōzo ore wo*
naoshite kure ; can this be
 m.ed ? *kore ga naoseru*
deshō ka.
- mix**, *mazeru* (*mazemasū*) ; m.
 them well, *yoku mazete*
kure ; don't m. them up,
mazete wa ikenai.
- move**, *ugoku* ; *ugokasu* ; the
 ship does not m., *fune wa*
ugokimasen ; don't m. these
 books, *kono hon wo ugo-*
kashite wa ikemasen.
- must**, (indicating obligation
 is expressed by negative
 subjunctive of principal
 verb, followed by *nari-*
masen or *naranai* for 1st
 person, and *ikemasen* or
ikenai for 2nd person) ; I
 m. go, *yuka-nakereba-nari-*
masen (lit. if-not-go not-
 good) ; you m. do it, *shi-*
nakereba-ikenai (lit. if-not-
 do not-good) ; must not
 is expressed by negative
 imperative, formed with
gerund followed by *wa-*
- ikenai* ; you m. not touch
 that, *sawatte wa ikenai*
 (*sawaru*, to touch).
- neglect**, (duty) *okotaru* ; you
 must not n. your work,
shigoto wo okotatte wa ikenai.
- notice**, . . *ni ki ga tsuku* ; did
 you n. that flare ? *ano*
shōmei ni ki ga tsukimashita
ka ; yes, I n.d it, *hai, ki ga*
tsukimashita.
- obey**, *shitagau* (*shitagaimasū*) ;
iu-koto wo kiku ; you must
 o. my orders, *watakushi no*
ii-tsuke wo kika-nakereba-
ikenai.
- oblige**, see must.
- obtain**, see get ; (procure) *tori-*
yoseru (*yosemasū*) ; I o.ed
 this watch from abroad,
kono tokei wo gaikoku-kara
tori-yosemashita (*gaikoku-*
kara, from abroad).
- occupy**, (with armed force)
senryō suru ; the Austra-
 lians o.ied New Guinea,
Osutorariya-jin wa Nyū-
ginia wo senryō shimashita.
- open**, *akeru* ; (be open) *aku* ;
 o. the door, *to wo akete*
kure ; the office is not yet
 o., *jimusho ga mada aki-*
masen.
- oppose**, *hantai suru* ; I am
 o.d to this plan, *kono*
keikaku ni hantai shimasu
(keikaku, plan).
- order**, (command) *meirei suru*.
ought, translated by *hazu*,
 and is sometimes equiva-

lent to must ; I o. to return home, *uchi e kaeru hazu desū* ; you o. to be careful, *chūi shi-nakereba narimasen* (see must).

overhaul, *bunkai suru* ; this car (motor) needs o.ing, *kono jidōsha wa bunkai shita hō ga ii desū* (lit. this-car-o.ing is-preferable).

overturn, *hikkuri-kaesu* (*kaeshimasū*) ; (to be o.ed) *hikkuri-kaeru* ; the boat (was) o.ed, *fune ga hikkuri-kaerimashita*.

pack, *tsutsumu* (*tsutsumimasū*) ; *nizukuri suru* ; have you p.ed ? *tsutsumimashita ka* ; it is badly p.ed, *nizukuri ga fu-kanzen desū* (lit. packing is imperfect).

pass, (p. by) *tōru* ; (time) *tatsu* ; *uchi-no-mae wo tōrimashita*, I p.ed (in front of) the house ; time p.es quickly, *jikan wa hayaku tachimasū*.

patch, *tsugu* (*tsugimasu*) ; I have p.ed my trousers, *zubon wo tsugimashita*.

pay, *harau* (*haraimasū*) ; I shall p. 10 dollars, *jū doru haraimasū*.

peel, *kawa wo muku* ; p. these potatoes, *kono potēto no kawa wo muite kure*.

permit, *yurusu* ; I cannot p. it, *yurusemasen*.

pick, (p. up) *hirou* (*hiroimasū*) ; (select) *erabu* (*erabimasu*) ;

(select and take) *toru* ; p. it up, *hirotte kure* ; you p.ed the worst, *ichiban warui no wo erabimashita* ; you may not p. these, *kore-no wo totte ikemasen*.

place, *oku* (*okimasū*) ; p. the key on the table, *kagi wo teburu no-ue-ni oite kure*.

play, (amusement) *asobu* (*asobimasū*) ; (instruments except those blown with mouth) *hiku* ; (mouth instruments) *fuku*.

plunder, *ryakudatsu suru*.

polish, *migaku* (*migakimasu*) ; p. these boots, *kono kutsu wo migaitte kure*.

post, (letters) *yūbin de dasu* (*dashimasū*) ; did you p. my my letters ? *watakushi no tegami wo dashimashita ka*.

postpone, *nobasu* (*nobashimasū*) ; he p.d his departure, *ano hito wa shuppatsu wo nobashimashita* (*shuppatsu*, departure).

pour (as into a glass) *tsugu* ; p. some water into this jug, *kono mizu-sashi ni mizu wo tsuide kure* (*mizu-sashi*, jug).

prefer, . . . *no-hō-ga-ii-desu* ; which do you p.? *dochira no hō ga ii desu ka* ? I p. to go by air, *hikōki-de iku hō ga sūki desū* (*hikōki-de*, by airplane ; *sūki*, to like).

pretend, *furi wo suru* ; he p.ed to be dead, *ano hito wa shinda na furi wo shima-*

- shita** ; it's no use p.ing you don't know, *shira-nai furi wo shi-nakute mo ii* (lit. not-knowing pretence not-doing is well).
- print**, *insatsu suru* ; who p.ed these pamphlets ? *kono pan-furetto wo dare ga insatsu shimashita ka*.
- procure**, see obtain.
- produce**, *sanshūtsu suru* ; Australia p.s much butter, *Osutariya wa bata wo takū-san sanshūtsu shimasū*.
- prohibit**, see forbid.
- promise**, *yakusoku suru* ; to break a p., *yakusoku wo yaburu* ; to keep a p., *yakusoku wo mamoru* ; you mustn't break your p., *yakusoku wo yabura-nai de*.
- pull**, *hiku* ; *hipparu* ; p.! *hippatte kure!*
- punish**, *bassuru* (*basshimasū*) ; if you do that, you will be p.ed, *sore-wo-sureba basseraremasu* (that-do-if be-punished).
- pursue**, *oi-kakeru* (*kakemasū*).
push, *osu* (*oshimasū*) ; let's p. together, *issho-ni oshimashō*
- put**, see place.
- quarrel**, *kenka suru* ; I don't want to q., *kenka shitakunai*.
- question**, see ask ; (interrogation) *tou* (*toimasū*).
- race**, (contest) *kyōsō suru*.
- rain**, *ame ga furu* ; it is r.ing, *ame ga futte imasū*.
- raise**, *ageru* ; (erect) *tateru* ; (animals) *kau* (*kaimasū*).
- reach**, see arrive ; *todoku* (*to-dokimasū*) ; it is out of my r., *sore ni te ga todokimasen* (lit. it-to hand does not r.)
- read**, *yomu* (*yomimasū*) ; can you r. English ? *Eigo wo yomu koto ga dekimasū ka*.
- receive**, *ukeru* ; (accept) *morau* ; I r.d the parcel yesterday, *sakujitsu kozutsumi wo uke-torimashita*.
- recognize**, (identify) *wakaru* (*wakarimasū*) ; I r.d him as soon as I saw him, *ano hito wo miru to, sugu ni wakari-mashita* (lit. him saw when, immediately r.d).
- recover**, (get back again) *torikaesu* (*kaeshimasū*) ; (from illness) *zenkai suru* ; have you quite r.ed (from illness) ? *zenkai simashita ka*.
- reduce**, (diminish quantity) *herasu* (*herashimasū*).
- refund**, *harai-modosu* (*modoshimasū*).
- refuse**, *kotowaru* (*kotowarimasū*) ; I absolutely r., *kippari kotowarimasū*.
- reject**, see refuse.
- relieve**, (help) *tasukete-yaru* (*yarimasū*).
- remember**, *oboeru* (*oboemasū*) ; do you r. what I said ? *watakushi no itta koto wo oboete imasū ka* ; I don't r. *oboemasen* ; r. what I say, *watakushi-no-iru koto wo*

- yoku oboete ite kure* (lit. my-say-thing well r.).
- repair**, *naosu* ; can you r. this?
kore wo naosu koto ga dekimasu ka.
- repeat**, *mō ichi-do* (once more) with verb ; r. what you said, *mō ichido hanashite kure* (lit. once more say).
- request**, *negau* ; *tanomu* ; I have a r. to make (of you), *anata ni tanomitai koto ga arimasu* (lit. to-you want-to-ask thing have).
- require**, (need) *iru* (*irimasu*) ; what do you r.? *nani ga irimasu ka* ; I r. another pencil, *mō hitotsu no em-pitsū ga irimasu* (lit. one more pencil want).
- rescue**, *tasukeru* ; he r.d a drowning man, *ano hito wo oboreru-hito wo tasukemashita* (oboreru-hito, drowning man).
- resemble**, *niru* (*nite-imasu*) ; you r. your younger-sister, *anata wa imōto ni nite imasu* (younger-sister, *imōto*).
- resign**, *jishoku suru* ; why did you r.? *naze jishoku shimashita ka.*
- resist**, *teikō suru* ; we r.ed the attack, *kōgeki ni teikō shimashita* (*kōgeki*, attack).
- rest**, *yasumu* ; let us r. a while, *sūkoshi yasumimashō.*
- return**, (come back) *kaeru* ; (give back) *kaesu* ; when will you r.? *anata wa itsu kaerimasu ka* ; I shall r. this book next week, *kono hon wo rai-shū kaeshimasu.*
- revenge**, (to take) *fukūshū suru* ; we shall certainly take r., *kitto fukūshū shimasu* (*kitto*, certainly).
- rid**, to get r. of, *dokeru* ; get r. of that fellow, *ano yatsu wo dokete kure* (*yatsu*, low fellow).
- ride**, (car, bus, etc.) *noru* (*norimasu*) ; (horse) *uma ni noru.*
- ring**, *nanu* ; *narasu* ; the bell is r.ing, *beru ga natte imasu* ; yes, I rang, *Hai, watakushi wa narashimashita.*
- rise**, (from recumbent position, bed) *okiru* ; (stand up) *tatsu* (*tachimasu*) ; (sun) *deru* (*demasu*) ; it is time to r., *okiru-jikan desu* (rise-time is).
- risk**, *bōken suru.*
- rob**, *nusumu* ; to be r.bed of, . . *wo nusumareru* ; I have been r.bed, *nusumare-mashita.*
- row**, (boat) *kogu* ; they r.ed across in a boat, *fune-de koide kimashita.*
- rub**, *kosuru* ; r. n.y back, *senaka wo kosutte kure* ; to r. out (erase) *kesu.*
- run**, (on legs, wheels, etc.) *hashiru* (*hashirimasu*) ; to r. away, *nigeru* (*nigemasu*) ; to r. aground, *zashō suru* ; don't r. so fast, *sonna-ni hayaku hashiranai de.*

salute, (military) *keirei suru*.
satisfy, *manzoku saseru* (*sase masu*); to be s.ed, *manzoku shite iru*; are you s.ed with it? *sore de manzoku desu ka*; I am s.ed, *manzoku desu*.

save, (from injury, danger) *tasukeru*; (see rescue); (to put by) *tameru*.

say, *iu*; *hanasu*; (do not confuse *iu* with *iru*, to be); what did you s.? *nan-to iimashita ka*; everybody s.s so, *dare-demo sō iimasu*; s. it in Japanese, *Nihon-go de itte kure*.

scheme, (bad sense) *takuramu* (*takuramimasu*); I suspect some s. (trick), *nani-ka takurami ga aru-rashii* (lit. some s. appears-to-be).

search, *sagasu* (*sagashimasu*); what are you s.ing for? *nani wo sagashite imasu ka*.

see, *miru* (*mimasu*); (to let s.) *miseru* (*misemasu*); to be able to s., *mieru*; I wish to s. your identification card, *anata no mibun-shōmeisho wo mitai*; did you s. it? *sore wo mimashita ka*; let me s., *misete kure*; I cannot s. anything, *nanni-mo miemasen*.

seem, *mieru* (*miemasu*); also expressed by affixing *rashii*; it s.s he isn't coming, *ano hito wa konai-rashii*.

send, (something far away) *okuru*; (something a short

distance) *todokeru*; (a person, towards one) *yokosu*; (a person, away from one) *yarū*; (by post) *dasu*; I sent the luggage to Calcutta, *nimotsu wo Karu-katta e okurimashita*; did you s. the parcel to my house? *tsutsumi wo uchi ni todokemashita ka*; s. the prisoner here, *horyo wo koko ni yokoshite kure*; s. (somebody) for a doctor, *isha wo yobi ni yatte kure*; s. this letter to Mr. Taylor (by post), *Teira san ni kono tegami wo dashite kure*.

serve, (to work for) *tsutomeru* (*tsutomemasu*); (in army) *fukueki suru*; she s.s (works) as a typist, *kanojo wa taipisto-toshite tsutomete imasu* (*toshite*, as).

settle, see decide.

sew, *nuu* (*nuimasu*); to s. on, *nuitsukeru*; s. on this button, *kono botan wo nuitsukete kure*.

shake, *yusuru* (*yusurimasu*); (in the hand) *furū*; s. the bottle well, *bin wo yoku futte kure*.

share, (divide) *wakeru*; (partake) *buntan suru*; d. this food among you, *kono tabemono wo minna ni wakete kure* (*minna*, everybody).

sharpen, (edge) *togu* (*togimasu*); (point) *togarasu* (*togarashimasu*); (pencil) *kezuru* (*kezurimasu*).

shave, (beard) *hige wo soru* (*hige*, beard).

shine, *hikaru* (*hikarimasu*); (sun, moon, etc.) *teru*; the moon is s.ing, *tsuki ga tette imasu*.

shock, *odorokasu* (*odorokashimasu*); to be s.ed, *odoroku*; I was s.ed at the sight, *kōkei ni odorokimashita* (*kōkei*, sight).

shoot, (gun) *utsu* (*uchimasu*); to s. a person dead, *uchi-korosu* (*uchi-koroshimasu*).

should, see ought, and Grammar.

shout, (yell, scream) *sakebu*; (loud cry) *donaru*; he yelled with pain, *kurushinde sakebimashita* (*kurushinde*, being in pain); *yorokonde sakebimashita*, he s.ed for joy (*yorokonde*, being joyful); don't s., *donatte wa ikenai*.

show, see see.

shudder, *miburui suru*; the mere thought of it makes me s., *omou dake-demo miburui shimasu* (lit. think only-even shudder do).

shut, see close; *tojiru*; s. your eyes, *me wo tojite kure*.

signal, to make, *shingō suru*; we picked up your distress s., *anata no sōnan-shingō wo jushin shimashita* (*sōnan*, distress); *jushin*, pick up, receive a message).

sing, *utau*; s. a Japanese song, *Nippon no uta wo utatte kure* (*uta*, song).

sink, *shizumu*; *shizumeru*; the ship sank, *fune wa shizumimashita*; we sank the ship, *watakushi-ra fune wo shizumemashita*.

sit, (on chair) *koshikakeru*; (squat, Japanese style) *suwaru* (*suwarimasu*).

sleep, *nemuru*; to be able to s., *nerareru*; I want to s., *nemutai*; I can't s., *nerarenai*; did you s. well? *yoku nemashita ka*.

smell, *nioi ga suru*; a bad s., *kūsai*; I s. something burning, *nani-ka kogeru nioi ga shimasu* (*nani-ka kogeru*, something burning); you s. of sweat, *anata wa ase-kūsai desu* (*ase*, sweat).

smoke, (emit smoke) *kemuri wo haku*; (tobacco) *tabako wo nomu*; do you s.? *tabako wo nomimasu ka*.

snow, *yuki ga furu* (lit. snow falls); it s.s, *yuki ga furimasu*.

sow, *maku* (*makimasu*); to s. seeds, *tane wo maku*.

speak, see say; *hanasu*; do you s. English? *Eigo wo hanashimasu ka*; is there anyone here who speaks English? *koko-ni Eigo no dekiru hito ga imasu ka* (lit. here English-can-do-person is there?).

spell, *tsuzuru*; how do you s. it? *dō tsuzurimasu ka*.

spend, (time) *kurasu*; (money)

tsukau; where did you s. last winter? *sakunen no fuyu wa doko de kurashimashita ka*; I have spent all my money, *kane wo minna tsukaimashita*.

spit, (saliva) *tsuba wo haku (hakimasu)*.

spoil, (damage) *sonjiru*; (to become useless) *dame-ni naru*; this machine is s.ed (out of order) *kono kikai ga sonjite imasu*; it has s.ed (become useless) *dame-ni natta*.

sprain, *kujiku*; I have s.ed my ankle, *kurobushi wo kujikimashita*.

squeeze, (between two things) *hasamu*; (in one's hand) *nigiri-shimeru (shimemasu)*; (press out liquids) *shiboru (shiborimasu)*.

stand, (be upright) *tatsu (tachimasu)*; (to set upright) *tateru*; I have been s.ing an hour, *ichi-jikan tatte imasu*; to hoist (set up) the Australian flag, *Osutorariya - no - kokki wo tateru (kokki, national flag)*.

starve, *gashi suru*; *anata no senyū wa gashi shimashita* your comrades s.d to death (*senyū*, fellow-soldiers).

stay, *tomaru*; I s.ed at the Oriental Hotel, *Orientaru Hoteru ni tomarimashita*.

steal, see rob.

sting, *sasu*; a bee has stung

my face, *hachi ga kao wo sashimashita (kao, face)*.

stop, (arrest progress of) *tomeru tomemasu*; (cease doing) *yameru (yamemasu)*; (cease motion) *tomaru*; s. the car, *jidōsha wo tomete kure*; I have s.ped smoking, *tabako wo yamemashita*; my watch has s.ped, *watakushi no tokei wa tomarimashita*.

strike, (beat) *utsu (uchimasu)*; (stop work) *sūtoraiiki wo suru*; you mustn't s. the dog, *inu wo utte wa ikenai*; why did the workers s.? *naze rōdōsha ga sūtoraiiki wo shimashita ka*.

strip, (clothes) *kimono wo nugu (nugimasu)*; (shoes) *kutsu wo nugu*.

study, *benkyō suru*; I am s.ing Japanese, *Nihon-go wo benkyō shimasu*.

submit, *shitagau (shitagai-masu)*.

succeed, (achieve purpose) *seikō suru*; the plan s.ed, *keikaku ga seikō shimashita*; you s. in everything, *anata wa nan-de-mo seikō shimasu*.

suffer, (be in pain) *kurushimu*; (bear with) *gaman suru*; the wounded soldier s.ed very much, *fushō-hei wa taihen kurushimimashita (fushō-hei, wounded soldier)* *dō shitemo gaman ga dekinai*, I absolutely can't s. (put up with) this.

suppose, see subjunctive.
sure, to make, *tashikameru* ;
 I shall make s. if it is true
 or not, *shin-gi wo tashika-*
memasū (shin-gi, true-false).
surround, *kakomu* ; to be s.ed,
ka omareru.
swallow, *nomi-komu (nomi-*
komimasū).
sweep, *haku* ; s. the floor,
yuka wo haite kure (yuka,
floor).
swell, *hareru* ; my foot is
 swollen, *ashi ga harema-*
shita.
swim, *oyogu* ; can you s. ?
oyogu koto ga dekimasū ka.
switch, on, *tsukeru* ; off, *kesu* ;
 s. on the light, *denki wo*
tsukete kure (denki, electric);
 s. o., *denki wo keshite kure.*
take, *toru* ; (carry) *motsu* ;
motte iku ; who has t.n my
 gloves ? *dare ga watakushi*
no tebukuro wo torimashita
ka (tebukuro, gloves) ; t.
this message to the captain,
kono tegami wo taii e motte
itte kure (tegami, letter,
written message; taii, cap-
tain).
talk, see speak, say.
teach, *oshieru* ; who taught
 you English ? *dare ga Eigo*
wo oshiemashita ka.
telegraph, *dempō wo utsu* (lit.
 to send telegram) ; I want
 to send a telegram to Ade-
 laide, *Aderaido e dempō wo*
uchitai.

telephone, *denwa wo kakeru* ;
 t. to Mr. Smith, *Smisu san*
e denwa wo kakete kure.
thank, t. you, *arigatō* ; t.
 you very much, *dōmo ari-*
gatō.
think, *omou* ; *kangaeru* ; what
 are you t.ing of ? *nani wo*
kangaete imasū ka ; what
 do you t. of it ? *dō omoi-*
masū ka ; I t. so, *sō omoi-*
masū ; I don't t. so, *sō*
omoimasen ; what do you
 t. of him ? *ano hito wo dō*
omoimasū ka.
throw, *nageru* ; to t. away,
suteru ; he threw a grenade,
tekidan wo nagemashita ;
 t. it away, *sore wo sutete*
kure.
tie, up, (fasten) *shibaru* ; (ani-
 mal, person) *tsunagu* ; t.
 these papers up, *kono shorui*
wo shibatte kure (shorui,
documents) ; I t.d up the
dog, inu wo tsunagimashita.
tire, to get t.d, *tsukareru* ; I
 am t.d out, *taihen tsukare-*
dashita.
touch, *sawaru* ; don't t., *sa-*
watte wa ikenai.
train, *kunren suru.*
translate, *yakusu* ; can you
 t. this into English ? *kore*
wo Eigo ni yakusu koto g
dekimasū ka.
transport, *umpan suru* ; goods
 cannot be t.ed, *shinamono*
wo umpan suru koto ga
dekinai (shinamono, goods).

trap, *wana de toru* (to take in, a snare).

treat, to t. badly, *somatsu-ni suru*; to t. kindly, *shinsetsu ni suru*.

try, (experiment) *tamesu*; (attempt) *yatte miru*; t. it, *tameshite kure*; I shall have a t., *yatte mimashō*.

turn, (cause to revolve) *ma-wasu*; (revolve) *mawaru*; (to swerve, turn corner) *magaru* (*magarimasū*); he is t.ing the wheel, *kuruma wo mawashite imasū*; t. to the left, *hidari e magatte kure*; t. the corner to the right (right-hand corner) *migi no kado wo magatte kure*.

understand, *wakaru* (*wakarimasū*); do you u.? *wakarimasū ka*; I don't u., *wakarimasen*; do you u. English? *Eigo ga wakarimasū ka*; I u. only short sentences, *mijikai bunshō dake wakarimasū*.

undo, (knot) *toku*; (to come undone) *tokeru* (*tokemasu*); (parcel) *akeru*.

undress, (oneself) *kimono wo nugu* (*nugimasū*); (somebody else) *kimono wo nugaseru*; undress the patient, *kanja no kimono wo nugasete kure* (*kanja*, patient).

use, *tsukau*; what is this u.d for? *kore wa nani ni tsukaimasū ka*; it is u.d for

making soap, *shabon wo koshiraeru no ni tsukaimasū* (*shabon*, soap; *koshiraeru*, make, manufacture).

vaccinate, *shutō suru*; have you been v.d? *anata wa shutō wo yatte moraimashita ka* (have you received v-tion?).

verify, see sure.

visit, *tazuneru* (*tazunemasū*).

volunteer, (apply) *shigan suru*; he v.ed for military service, *ano hito wa hei-eki wo shigan shimashita* (*hei-eki*, military service).

vomit, *haku* (*hakimasū*).

wade, *wataru*; we w.d across the river, *kawa wo watari-mashita*.

wait, *matsu* (*machimasū*); w. a moment, *chotto matte*; please w., *dōzo, matte kure*; w. here, *koko de matte kure*; you had better not w., *mata-nai ho ga ii* (lit. not-w.ing is better); what are you w.ing for? *nani wo matte imasū ka*; how long must we w.? *dono kurai mata-nakereba narimasen ka*.

wake, *me - ga - sameru* (eyes open); (cause to w.) *okosu*; I woke at 8 o'clock, *hachi ji ni me ga samemashita*; w. me at 7, *shichi ji ni okoshite kure*.

walk, *aruku*; let us w., *arukimashō*; you w. too fast, *anata wa amari hayaku*

- arukimasu*; three hours w., *aruite san-ji kan* (lit. w.ing three hours duration).
- want**, *iru (irimasu)*; often expressed by *hoshii*, desirable; what do you w.? *nani ga irimasu ka*; I don't w. anything, *nani-mo irimasen*; I w. food (something to eat) *tabemono ga irimasu*; I w. (desire) some beer, *biiru ga hoshii*; w. to, see Grammar.
- warm**, *atatameru*; w. it up, *atatamete kure*; to w. oneself, *atatamaru*; won't you w. yourself by the stove? *sutôbu de atatarimasen ka*.
- wash**, *arau*; I want to w. my hands, *te wo araitai*; I w.ed my shirt, *shatsu wo araimashita*.
- waste**, *muda ni suru* (to make useless); don't w. water, *mizu wo muda ni shite wa ike-nai*.
- watch**, (keep guard) *ban wo suru*.
- wave**, *furu*; I w. my hand, *te wo furimasu*; he w.s his hat, *ano hito wa boshi wo furimasu*.
- weigh**, *hakaru (hakarimasu)*; how much does this w.? *kono mekata wa dono kurai desu ka (mekata, weight)*.
- wet**, *nurasu*; (to be w.) *nurete iru*; (to get wet) *nureru (nuremasu)*; I'm dripping w., *bisshori nure-mashita*.
- whistle**, (with mouth) *kuchibue wo fuku*; (with instrument) *fue wo fuku*.
- will**, as an auxiliary has no corresponding translation in Japanese, and is generally translated by present indicative. See Grammar.
- win**, (prize) *shô wo toru (shô, prize; toru, take)*; (battle, race, etc.) *katsu (kachimasu)*; we w. the battle, *watakushi-ra sensô ni kachimashita*.
- wipe**, *fuku*; w. your hands, *te wo fuite kure*.
- wish**, see want, also Grammar; I w. to have a pear, *nashi ga hoshii*; I w. to go, *ikitai*.
- work**, *hataraku*; you w. hard, *anata wa yoku hatarakimasu*; 500 w.men w. in that factory, *ano kôjô de go-hyaku shokunin hataraitemasu (kôjô, factory) shokunin, workman)*.
- wound**, *kega wo saseru (sase-masu)*; to be w.ed, *kega wo suru*.
- write**, *kaku (kakimasu)*; w. the letter in Japanese, *Nihongo de tegami wo kaite kure*; w. down your name in Japanese and English, *anata no namae wo Eigo to Nihongo de kaite kure*.

COMMANDS, USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND SENTENCE "PATTERNS"

advance! march! *susume!*
 attention! *ki wo tsuke!*
 at ease! *yasume!*
 don't move! *ugoku na!*
 fire! *ute!*
 cease fire! *uchikata yame!*
 halt! *tomare!*
 hands up! *te age!*
 hurry! *isoge!*
 hands off! (don't touch!)
sawaru na!
 follow me! *tsuite koi!*
 get off! *oriro!*
 get on! *nore!*
 stand up! *tate!*
 lie down! *yoko ni nare!*
 go! *ike!*
 let go (your hold)! *hanase!*
 pass on! *tōre!*
 surrender! *kōsan yo!*
 get out of the way! *soko noke!*
 don't interfere! *jama suru na!*
 stand aside and don't inter-
 fere! *noke jama suru na!*
 help! *tasukete!*
 move and you're a dead man!
ugoku to korosu zo! (lit.
 if-move I-kill).
 if you cry out you're a dead
 man! *koe wo tateru to*
korosu zo! (lit. if-raise-
 voice I-kill).
 wait! *mate!*
 sit down! *kakero!*
 stop that noise! *yakamashii!*
 cut that out! *sore wa ikenai!*

it's all right! *yoroshii!*
 who goes there? (sentry)
dare ka.
 how far? *do no-kurai;* h. f.
 is it from here? *koko kara*
dono-kurai arimasu ka (koko-
 kara, here-from).
 good-day, *konnichi wa;* g.
 morning, *o-hayō;* g. evening
komban wa; g. night (to
 one going to bed) *o yasumi*
nasai.
 thank you, *arigatō.*
 it doesn't matter, *kamaimasen.*
 what is it? (what's the mat-
 ter?) *nan desu ka.*
 how are you? *Ikaga desu ka;*
 h. do you do it? *Dō suru*
no desu ka.
 what is that lying there?
soko ni ochite iru no wa
nan desu ka (lit. there-at
 lying-thing what-is?).
 why do you always make such
 a sour face when you are
 told to do something? *naze*
itsu-demo yō wo ii-tsukeru
to, sonna-ni iya-na kao wo
suru no da (lit. why always
 work ordered if, such sour
 face make is?).
 weren't you talking just now?
ima hanashite ita ja nai ka
 (lit. now talking were not-
 so?).
 you must be more careful!

motto ki wo tsukenakereba ikenai! (lit. more care if-not-apply is-not-good).

you needn't wait any longer.
mō matte inakute-mo ii (lit. longer not-waiting-even-good).

how much does it hold?
sore ni ikutsu hairimasu ka (lit. in-it how-many enter?).

have you done what I told you? *watakushi ga itta koto wo shimashita ka* (lit. I said-thing have-(you)-done?).

nobody but a fool would say such a thing, baka no-hoka-

ni daremo sonna koto wo iwanai (lit. fool besides (but) anybody such-thing says-not).

can't anybody translate this?
daremo kono honyaku ga dekimasen ka (lit. anybody this translation cannot do?).

didn't anyone say anything to you about it? *daremo nantomo hanashimasen deshita ka* (lit. anybody nothing spoke-did-not?).

the doctor says there is nothing more he can do, isha wa mō nani-mo dekinai to iimasu (lit. doctor more anything cannot do so says).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Linear Measure

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>sun</i> | = 1.2 inches | = 3.03 centimetres |
| 10 <i>sun</i> | = 1 <i>shaku</i> = 0.994 foot (approx. 1) | = 30.3 centimetres |
| 6 <i>shaku</i> | = 1 <i>ken</i> | = 1.99 yards = 1.82 metres |
| 10 <i>shaku</i> | = 1 <i>jō</i> | = 3.31 yards = 3.03 metres |
| 60 <i>ken</i> | = 1 <i>chō</i> | = 119 yards = 109 metres |
| 36 <i>chō</i> | = 1 <i>ri</i> | = 2.44 miles = 3.93 kilometres |

Square Measure (for land)

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 sq. <i>ken</i> | = 1 <i>tsubo</i> | = 3.95 sq. yds. = 3.31 sq. metres |
| | = 1 <i>bu</i> | = 3.95 sq. yds. = 3.31 sq. metres |
| 30 <i>bu</i> | = 1 <i>se</i> | = 119 sq. yds. = 0.992 ares |
| 10 <i>se</i> | = 1 <i>tan</i> | = 0.245 acres = 9.92 ares |
| 10 <i>tan</i> | = 1 <i>chō</i> | = 2.45 acres = 0.992 hectares |
| | = 1 <i>chōbu</i> | |

Capacity

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <i>shaku</i> | = 0.0318 pint | = 0.018 litre |
| 10 <i>shaku</i> | = 1 <i>gō</i> | = 0.318 pint = 0.18 litre |
| 10 <i>go</i> | = 1 <i>shō</i> | = 3.18 pints = 1.8 litre |
| 10 <i>shō</i> | = 1 <i>to</i> | = 3.97 gallons = 18.0 litres |

Weight

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <i>momme</i> | = 58 Tr. grains | = 3.75 gramme |
| 160 <i>momme</i> | = 1 <i>kin</i> | = 1.32 lb. = 600 gramme |
| 1,000 <i>momme</i> | = 1 <i>kan</i> | = 8.27 lb. = 3.75 kilogramme |
| 100 <i>kin</i> | = 1 <i>picul</i> = 1 <i>bikoru</i> | = 133 lb. Av. = 60 kilogramme |

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